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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



LIL

The
1964
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE DISTRICT

BY

T. A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

E. A. ATKINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Chalkpit Lane,
DORKING, Surrey.
Telephone No. Dorking 2252.



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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE 1964 - 1965

Chairman of the Committee	Mr. W. G. L. Austin, C.C.
Vice Chairman "	Mrs. B. C. North
Members of " "	Mr. W. H. Billington Mr. N. Brown, A.M.I.E.E. Mrs. I. Carr Mr. W. F. Charlton Mr. V. H. Deuchar, J.P., C.C. Mr. A. Farley Maj. Gen. E. H. Goulburn, D.S.O. Mr. G. R. Horley Mrs. D. M. Hough Mr. A. F. Jones Mrs. B. W. K. Lucas Mr. S. B. Morgan Mr. S. H. Rundle Col. T. R. B. Sanders, C.B. Group Capt. F. Whitworth . . Mr. W. M. Willey Mr. F. A. Woodruff

Representatives of the Council on

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. W. H. Billington
Mr. T. Bourhill
Mrs. I. Carr
Miss E. A. B. Wilding

(2) TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mrs. E. M. Campbell (Dorking)
Mr. W. M. Willey (Reigate)

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Eric A. Atkinson M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. R. Charman M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D. D. Heath M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
R. G. Ayling M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
P. Saich Pupil Public Health Inspector

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist	Mrs. G. F. Mitchell
Junior Clerk	Mrs. B. M. Munnings

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk	S. R. Smith
Shorthand Typists	Miss E. M. Knight
	Miss R. Crouch
	Miss A. Goring (from July 1964)

Outdoor Staff

Outside Inspector	W. J. Woodards Mr. J. Hay (from August, 1964)
Rodent Officer	J. Hay D. Gregory (from August, 1964)

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.

DO NOT DISTURB DURING EXAMINATION

THREE HOURS WILL BE ALLOWED FOR THIS TEST.

ALL USE OF BOOKS IS PROHIBITED.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN PENCIL OR INK. USE A RULER AND DRAWING COMPASS.

DO NOT USE INK FOR DRAWINGS.

1. H. S. A. M.

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ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN PENCIL OR INK.

The three hours allotted will be divided into two parts. Part I will consist of 15 questions, each question being worth 10 points. Part II will consist of 10 questions, each question being worth 15 points. The total value of the examination will be 100 points.

In Part I, the student will be required to answer all questions in pencil or ink. In Part II, the student will be required to answer all questions in pencil or ink. The student will be allowed to use a ruler and compasses in Part I, but not in Part II.

The Red House,
LEATHERHEAD,
Surrey.

September, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in submitting a report for the year 1964, even though as a newcomer to the Rural District I do not feel entirely conversant with the area and its various public health problems. I therefore ask the Council's kind indulgence if my local knowledge is at fault or open to criticism!

It will be noted that there is a special section following this preliminary report entitled "Thirty Years Ago" which I have included by way of being a small recognition of the long service of my predecessor, Dr. Cyrus Ive, in making the District a healthier place in which to live and work. I have used his 1934 Annual Report as the source of the relevant information and I hope that the items included will be of interest to those who were resident in the District at that time, and also to those who have come more recently.

In keeping with the experience of local authorities all over the country it is evident that the Rural District Council Public Health Department cannot work satisfactorily as an isolated unit and there must be close co-operation with the County Health Services, the hospitals and the general practitioners. Admittedly the Public Health Inspector is perhaps more concerned with environmental health, but each environment contains a proportion of people with variegated difficulties and needs. One outstanding example is the problem family with its low moral and social standards, which inevitably lead to repercussions not only on statutory and voluntary agencies but also on the general public. Unfortunately there is often no quick or satisfactory cure and all concerned must work together to repair the drifting family wreck so that it can, in some way, survive the stresses of everyday life. On occasions unexpectedly good results are achieved but more often it is a matter of desperate patching and mending. Another field of activity in which the Public Health Inspector and the Health Visitor can well be mutually concerned is that of health education, especially relating to food hygiene which depends so much on individual effort. The Public Health Inspector can concentrate his educative powers on the food shop and the Health Visitor is in the unique position of being able to encourage a mother to handle and prepare food in a hygienic manner. The housewife, as the main shopper can play her part by bringing complaints regarding food handlers to the notice of the Public Health Department. It is true to say that the general public can be a most effective food hygiene watchdog!

The year has seen an increase in the number of births and a small decrease in the number of deaths, but of course these trends must be consistently maintained over several years before they become of statistical significance. There was a marked fall in the infant mortality rate but here again this rate is one which is liable to a considerable swing from year to year. I am thankful to say that the infectious disease pattern for the District was fortunately free from any cases of smallpox, diphtheria, poliomyelitis or typhoid fever, but an outbreak of dysentery in a residential nursery provided a total of 60 cases. This is mainly a "nuisance" disease, but can cause fatality, particularly in the young and the elderly, especially if it occurs in conjunction with a debilitated state of health. The twelve cases of food poisoning notified, although relatively small in number, emphasise the need for ensuring clean food.

I am glad to report that prudent parents are still having their children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and are continuing to take advantage of oral poliomyelitis vaccine. The recent Blackburn incident should act as a challenge to parents whose children are still unprotected against poliomyelitis. Even those who are older can take the "sugared dose" and not be confronted by its predecessor, so intimately associated with a syringe and needle. It is strange that people should wait unnecessarily for the time to panic and the resultant agitated queues before accepting a lump of sugar!

In conclusion this report gives me the opportunity of thanking Mr. W. G. L. Austin, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and the other members of the Council for their lively interest in the work of the Public Health Department during the year and also for their warm welcome when I took up my appointment as Medical Officer of Health. Mr. Atkinson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff deserve to be thanked for their enthusiastic and loyal service and I look forward to a fruitful and progressive year ahead in the activities of the Department. I also know that Dr. Cyrus Ive would wish me to express his appreciation to all the other Chief Officers and their respective staffs for their assistance and co-operation in 1964. Finally I am sure he would have desired to thank Miss Nolan, his Secretary, for her willing support during her eleven years with the Department, and there is no doubt that the knowledge which she has gained over the years, will be of inestimable benefit to me.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Estimated population	19,527
Number of inhabited houses	5,397
Live births	287
Birth rate per 1,000 population	14.7
Still births	7
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	23.8
Deaths	238
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	66.2
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales	59.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Fifty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The case rate per 1,000 population was 2.92 compared with a rate of 3.76 for England and Wales.

Diphtheria

Twenty cases of diphtheria were notified, giving a case rate per 1,000 population of 2.02 compared with a rate of 1.70 for England and Wales. No death was recorded. A localised outbreak at a local school was responsible for 10 of the cases, the majority occurring before the disease was recognised. Thereafter all necessary steps were taken to cut short the epidemic, including the swabbing of contacts, hospital isolation of carriers and the immunisation against diphtheria of susceptible children in school. Of the remaining case, four were notified from one household. One case was nursed at home.

Influenza

Thirteen deaths from influenza were recorded, giving a death rate of 0.67 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.14 for England and Wales.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

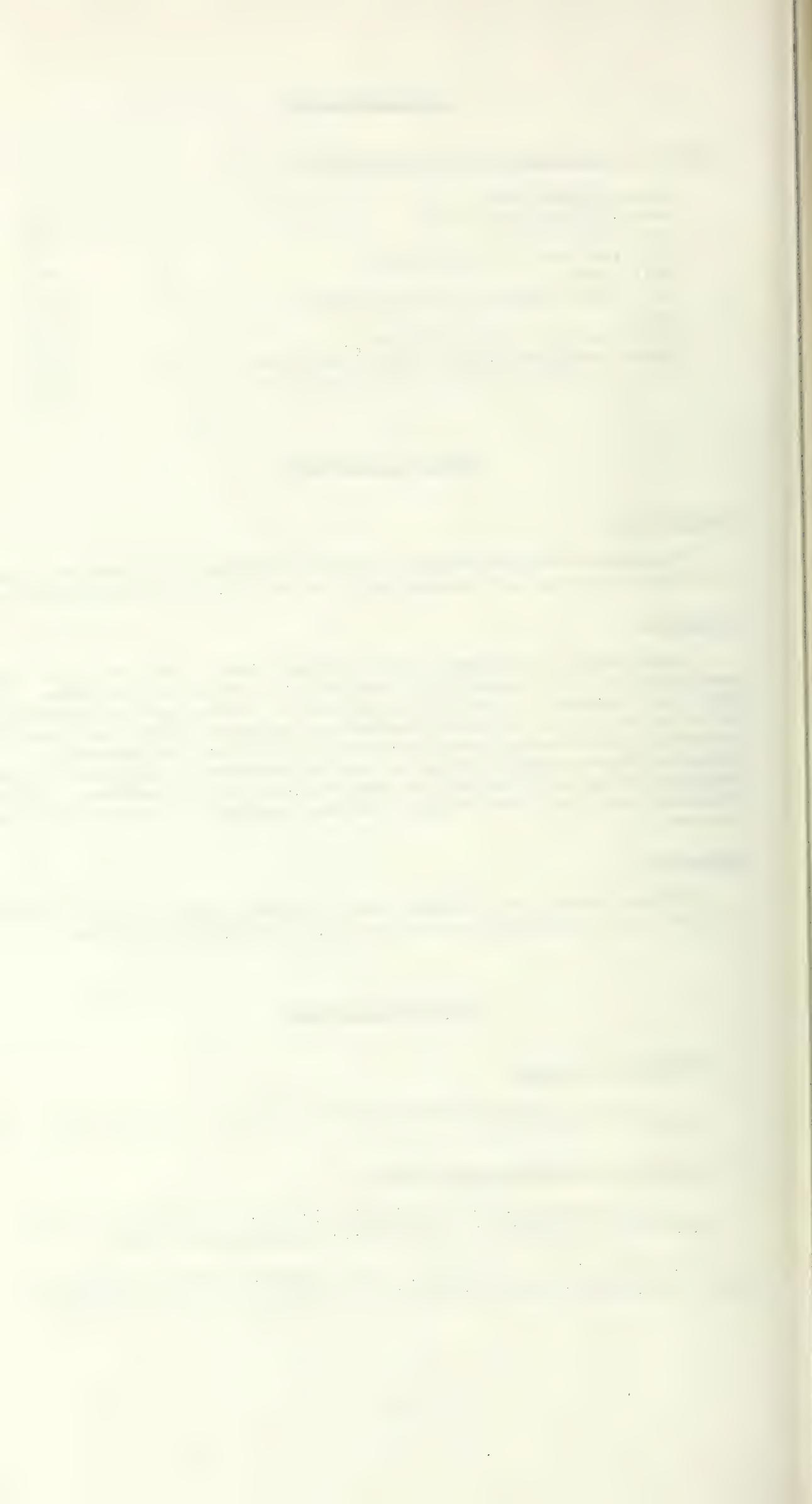
1. Infectious Diseases

The Joint Hospital Board maintains a motor ambulance for the removal of such cases.

2. Non-Infectious and Accident Cases

The western part of the district is served by a motor ambulance maintained by the Dorking and District Ambulance Committee.

The Horley Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade maintains two motor ambulances in Horley for use in the eastern part of the district.



WATER

Three Companies supply water to the various parts of the District,

The East Surrey Water Company
The Dorking Water Company
The Hurtwood Water Company

The Hurtwood Water Company made a small extension to their main at Walliswood.

Periodical examinations of the water were made during the year, showing the supply to be of a satisfactory nature.

During the year an improved water supply was provided for the Council Cottages at Coldharbour. The existing, but abandoned, well was deepened, and a supply was found which has proved adequate and free from the running sand which has previously been a difficulty.

Two new wells were dug in Weare Street, Ockley for the supply of the cottages adjoining and samples from these proved satisfactory.

In one instance an existing well was found to be contaminated, and steps are still in progress to bring about the necessary improvement.

In another instance, bacteriological examination having shown evidence of contamination, informal notices were sent requiring protective work to the top of the well, which was satisfactorily carried out.

For a rural area, therefore, this district is fortunate in the extent of its piped water supply. Only a small proportion of its population is dependent upon wells, consequently the drought caused less hardship than might have been expected, and it was only in a few isolated areas that the shortage of water was felt. Frequent surveys of the district were made to detect water shortage, and when necessary alternative sources of supply were found. At Ockley a standpipe was fixed in Ansell's yard to act as an emergency supply in that area. Where existing wells were found to have an abnormal demand on their supply owing to the drying up of other wells, samples were taken for bacteriological examination to eliminate the danger of contamination which is particularly liable to occur at such times.

In the course of these surveys it was surprising to note what little use is being made in this area of rainwater as a supplementary supply. Collected and stored with proper precautions, rainwater would provide a very satisfactory accessory supply.

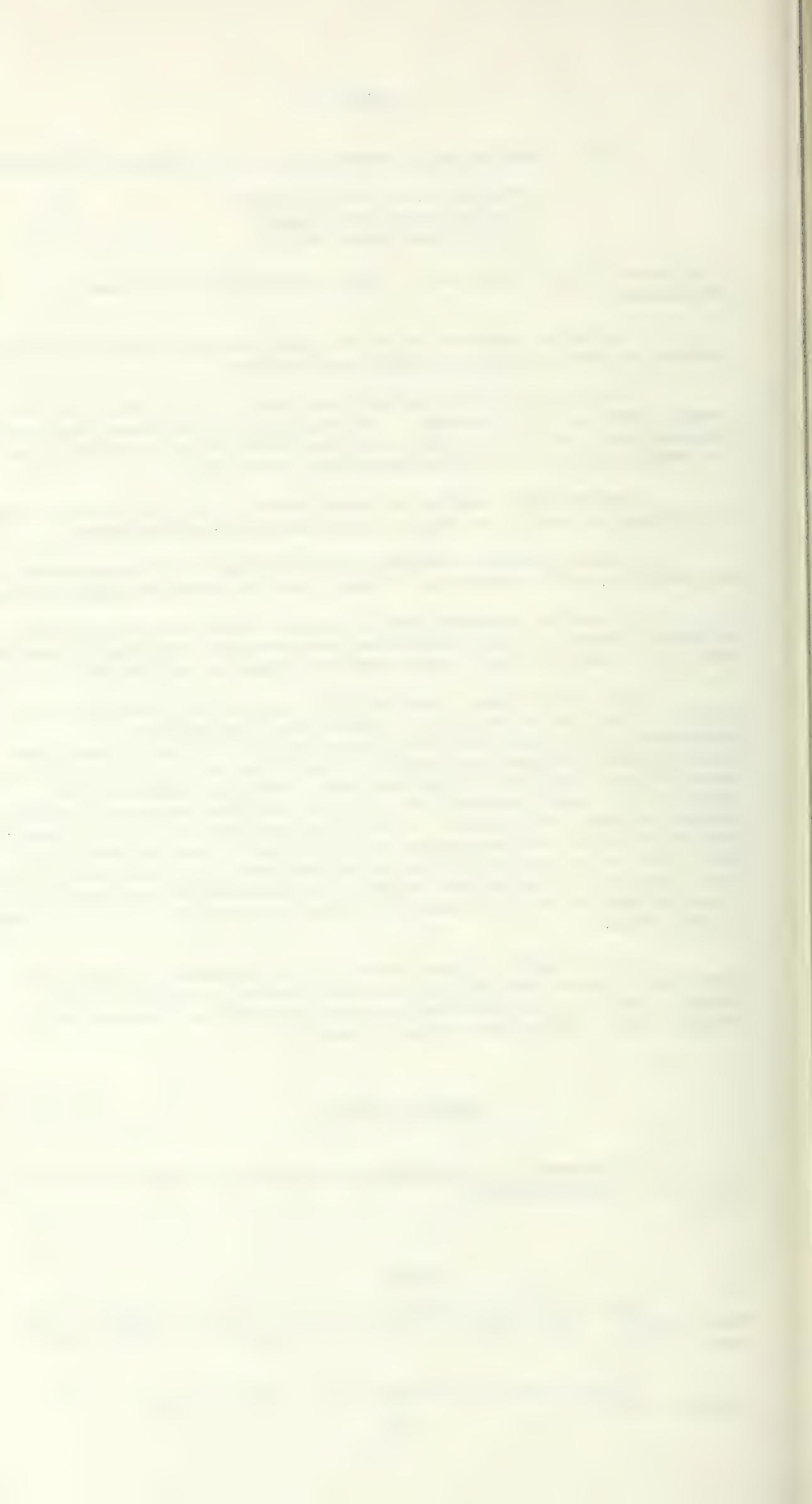
CESSPOOL CLEANSING

Two thousand and seventy-seven cesspools were emptied during the year in the various parishes.

MEAT

There are 15 slaughterhouses in the district, 11 registered and four licensed. Five hundred and three visits were paid to the premises during the year.

The weekly market at Horley is held every Wednesday, and is regularly visited.



Meat (cont.)

Meat to a total of 82 stone was condemned and voluntarily surrendered.

During the year the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 came into operation. This requires, with certain exceptions, that all animals shall be killed by some mechanical device, or similarly stunned prior to killing. Sheep are excluded, unless included by resolution of the Local Authority. Such a resolution was passed in respect of this district.

The Act also requires the licensing of slaughtermen by the Local Authority. During the year 17 applications for licences to slaughter animals under the Act were received, and all were granted after consideration by the Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1964

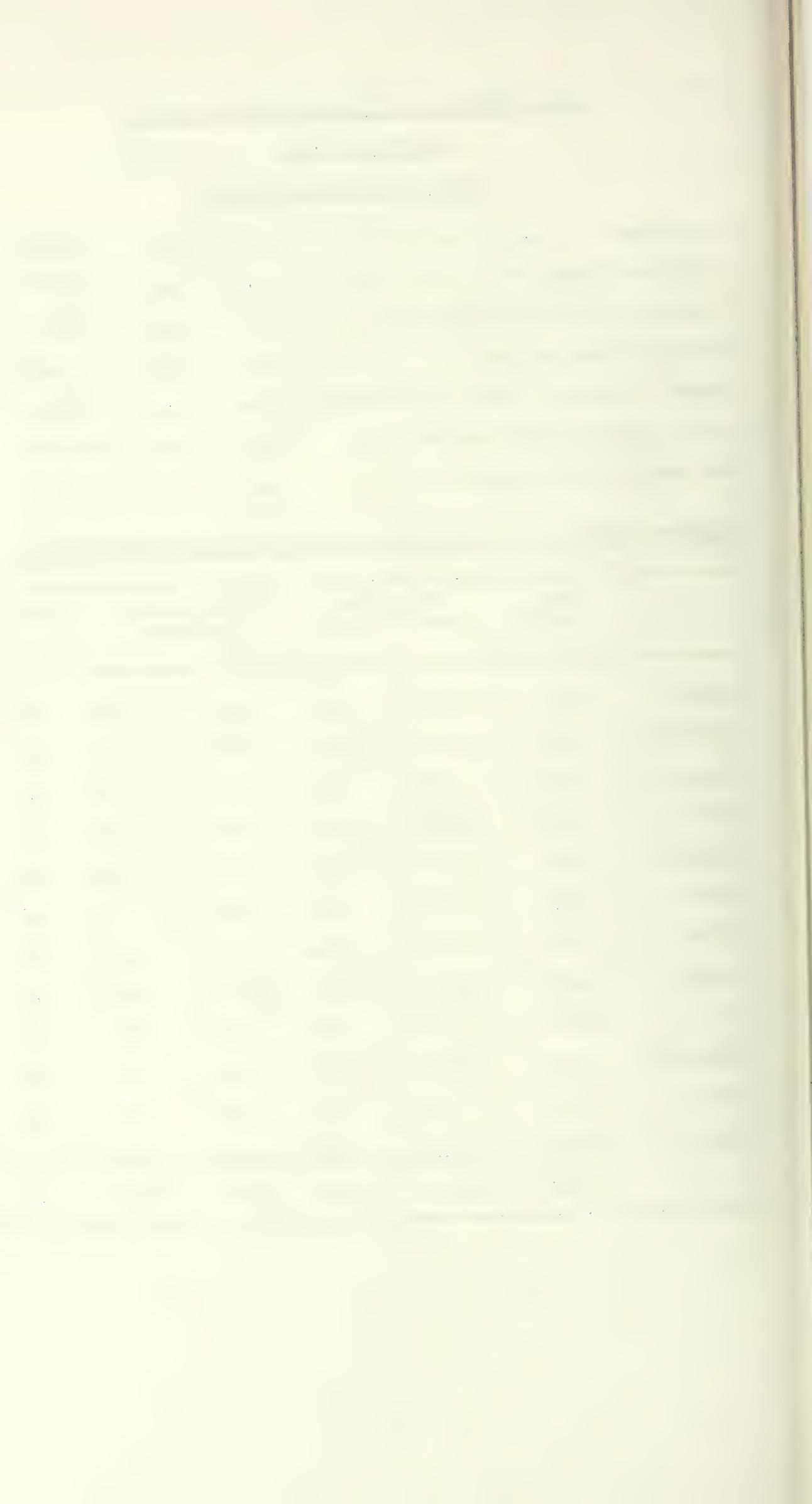
1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	53,943
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	31,710
Population (Estimated mid-year 1964)			...	...	...	33,600
Density (persons per acre)		...	...	...	...	0.62
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1964			...	...	...	10,344
Rateable value at 31st December, 1964			...	...	£1,809,035	
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£7,030

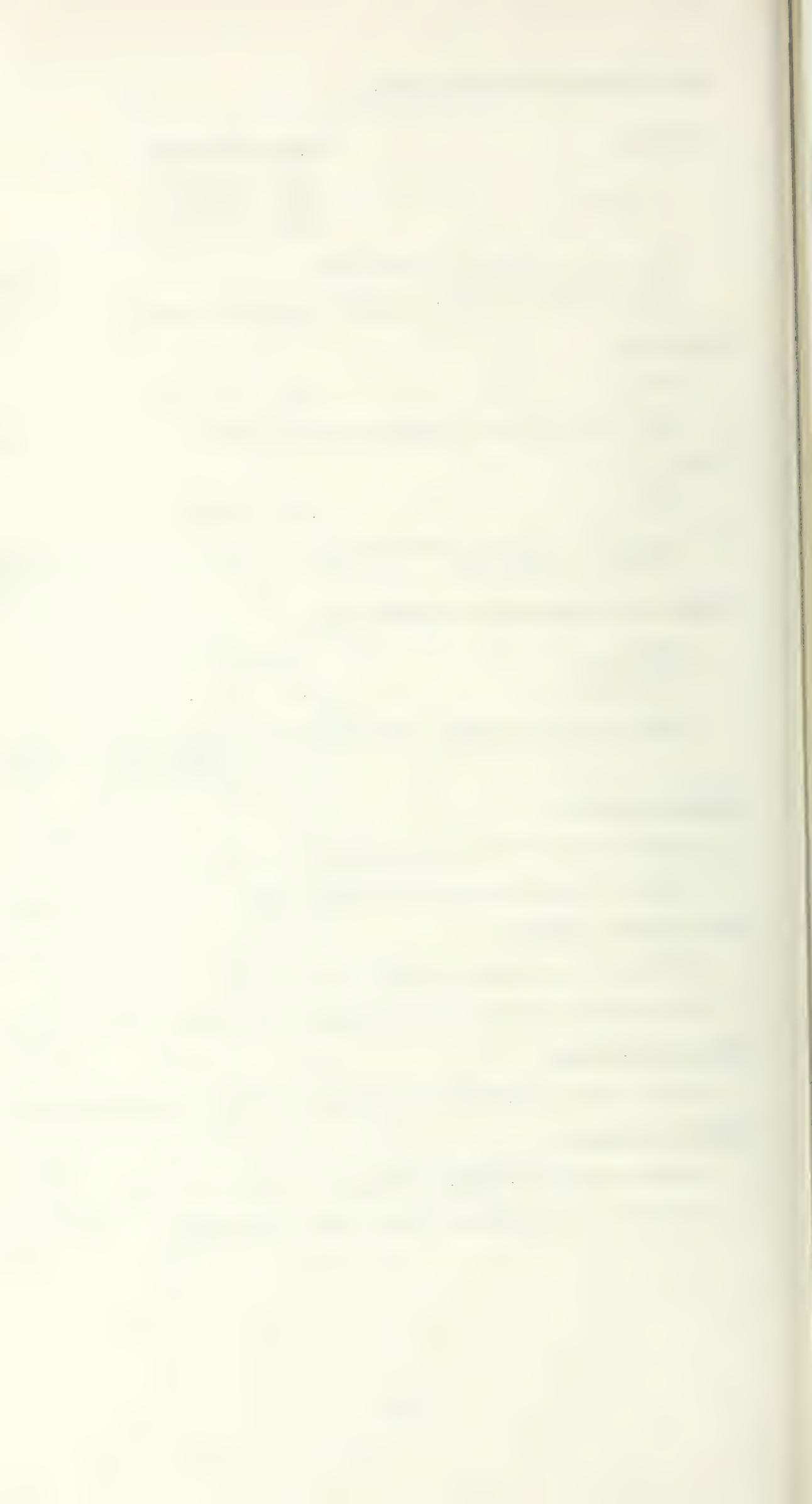
PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA AND POPULATION (CENSUS 1951 & 1961)

	Area (acres)	Population		No. of occupied dwellings		Persons
		1951	1961	1951	1961	
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	188	212	0.5
CAPEL	5,694	2,386	2,900	718	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6



Vital Statistics of the Area (cont.)

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total	660	334	326	
Legitimate	634	321	313	
Illegitimate	26	13	13	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				19.6
Standardised birth rate				19.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				3.9
<u>Still Births</u>				
Total	.	4	3	1
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				6.0
<u>Deaths</u>				
Total		314	157	157
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				9.4
Standardised death rate				10.3
<u>Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age</u>				
Total		3	1	2
Legitimate		3	1	2
Illegitimate		-	-	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total				4.6
" " " " "				4.7
" " " " "				-
<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>				
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age			3	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				4.6
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality</u>				
Deaths of infants under 1 weeks of age			3	
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				4.6
<u>Perinatal Mortality</u>				
Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births				10.5
<u>Maternal Mortality</u>				
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			-	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births				-



POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1964 was 33,600, and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. This is an increase of 820 on last year's estimate, of which the excess of births over deaths represented a natural increase of 346. It is assumed that the remainder of the increase resulted from immigration.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERIAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEARS 1963 and 1964

	1964	1963
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live births (crude)	19.6	17.7
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (crude)	9.3	10.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-
Influenza	0.03	0.06
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.56	0.98

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 660. The crude birth rate for the year was 19.6. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts. To overcome this a comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1964 the factor given was 1.00 and the crude and standardised births rates were therefore identical. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in Table II, and it will be noted as one of the highest yet recorded in this district. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.4.

Twenty-six births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 3.9.

There were 4 still births compared with 10 in 1963, giving a stillbirth rate of 6.0.

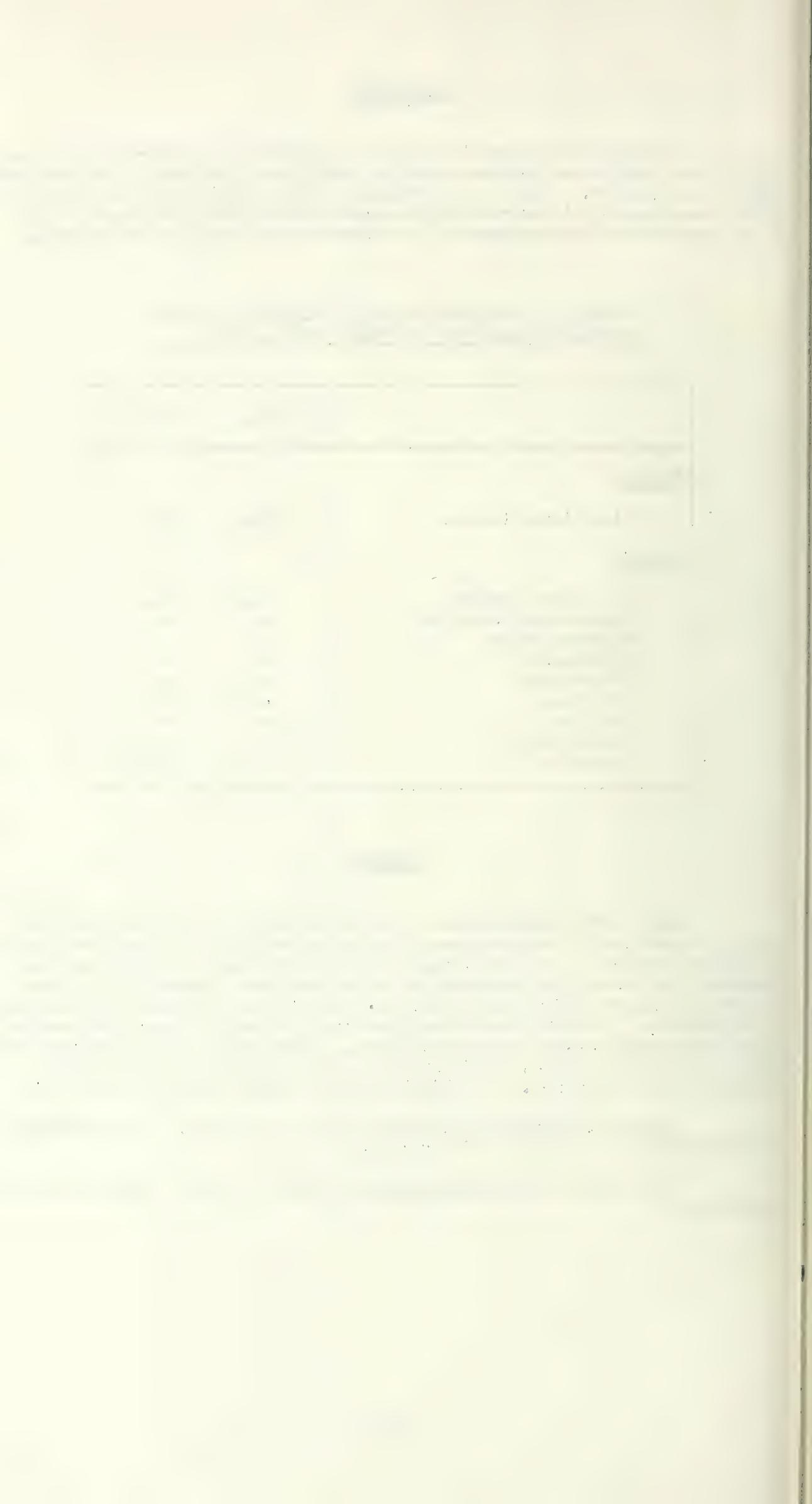


TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-64
(Decennial Averages 1931-60 - Annual 1961-64)

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0	58.7	45.3
1941 - 1950	16.9	17.4	12.3	11.3	43.1	32.0
1951 - 1960	15.8	16.8	11.6	10.0	24.8	16.9
1961	17.4	17.3 (17.3) *	12.0	9.5 (10.0) *	21.6	20.1 (11) +
1962	18.0	18.6 (18.6)	11.9	9.5 (9.9)	21.6	13.2 (8)
1963	18.2	17.7 (17.7)	12.2	10.2 (11.2)	21.1	27.5 (16)
1964	18.4	19.6 (19.6)	11.3	9.3 (10.2)	10.0	4.6 (3)

(11)

* Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

+ Bracketed figures give number of deaths

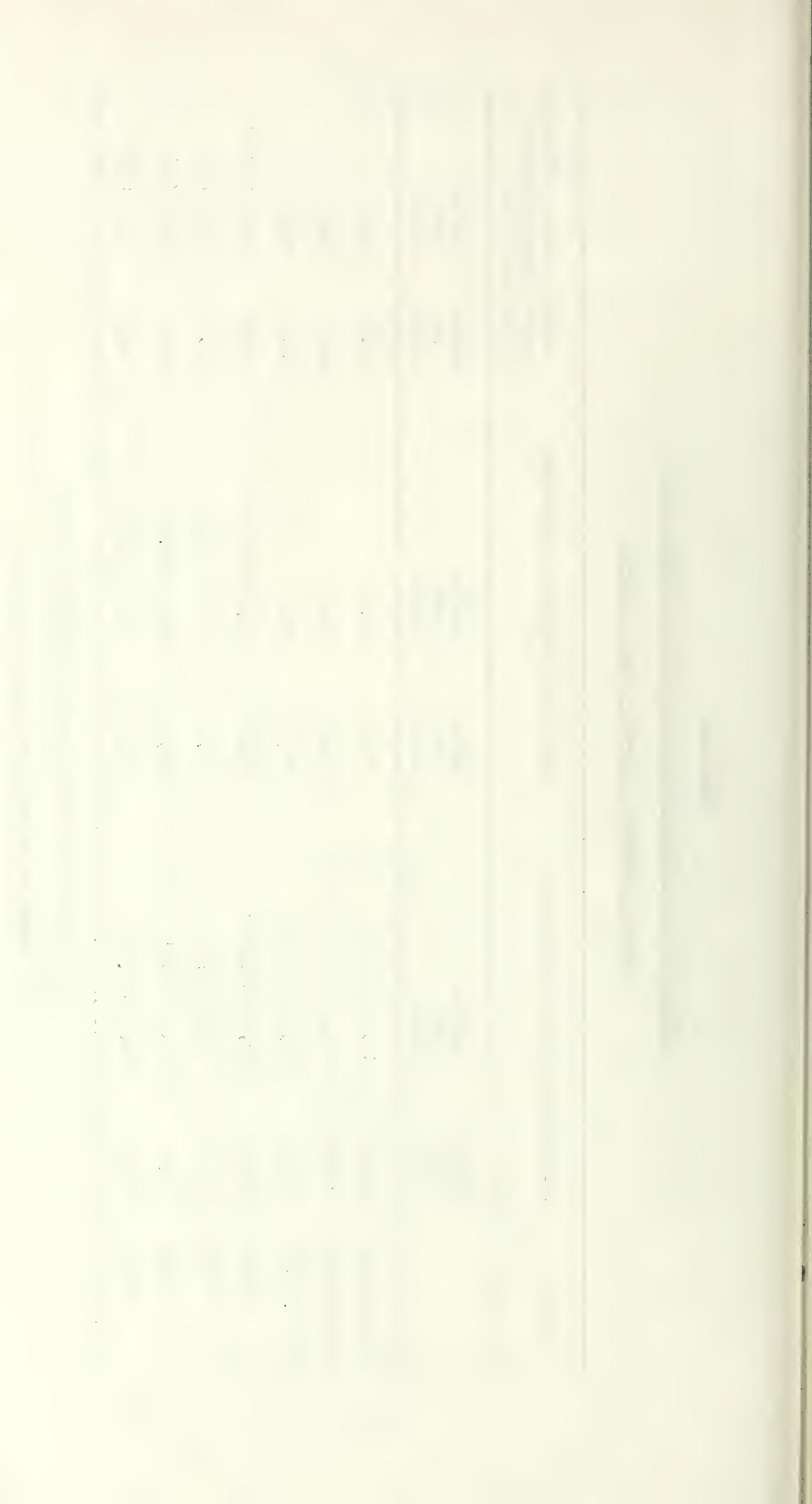


TABLE III

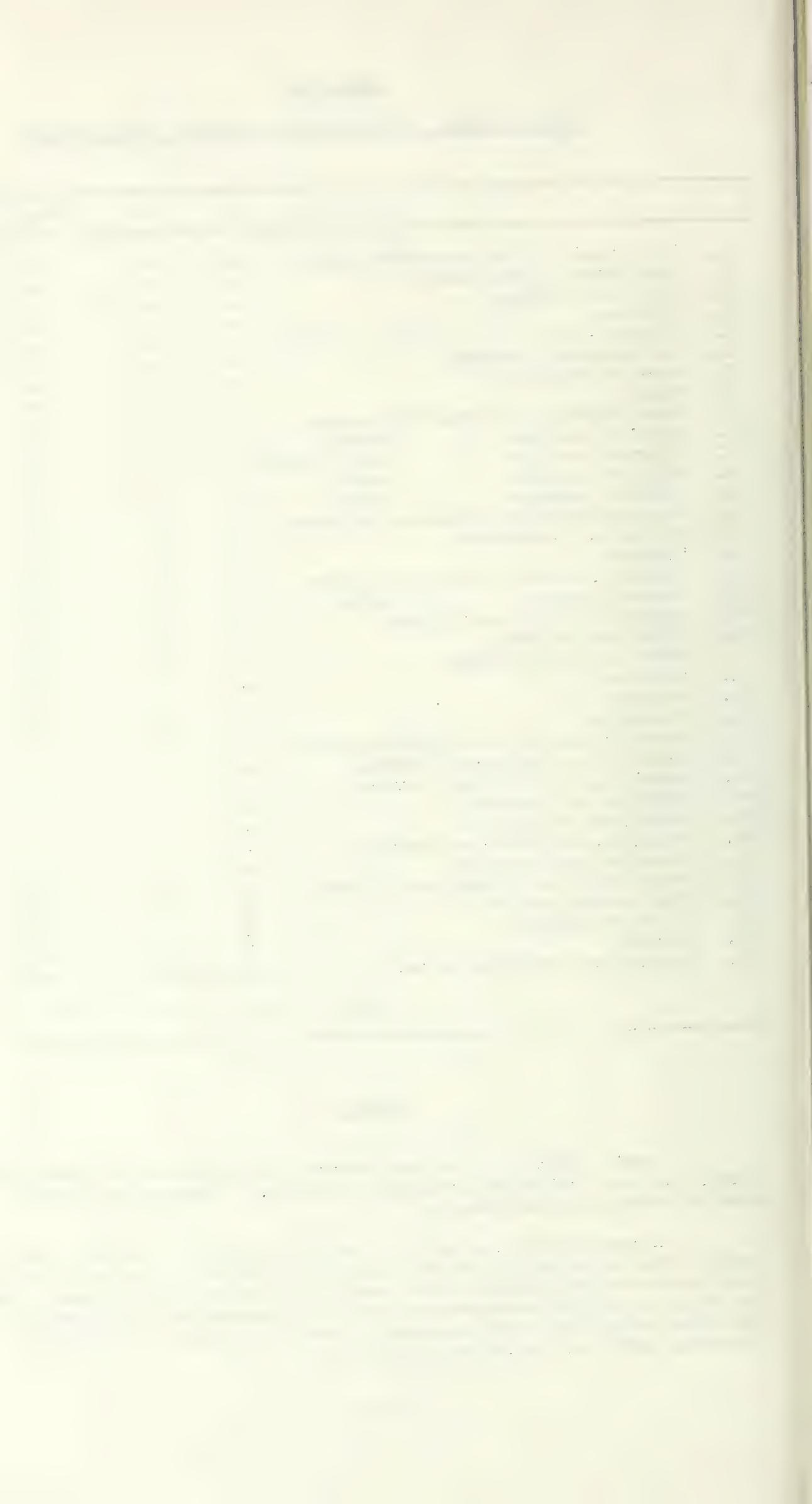
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

		M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	1	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	15	3	18
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast	-	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	15	25
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes	-	3	3
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	21	23	44
18.	Coronary disease angina	45	20	65
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
20.	Other heart disease	11	18	29
21.	Other circulatory disease	8	14	22
22.	Influenza	-	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	9	10	19
24.	Bronchitis	11	5	16
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	3	7
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	11	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	3	7
34.	All other accidents	3	3	6
35.	Suicide	1	5	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL		157	157	314

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 314 representing a crude death rate of 9.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total was divided equally between males and females.

A comparability factor (1.10) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 9.4 to 10.3. This compares favourably with 11.3 for England and Wales.



Deaths due to Cancer (including Mortality Rates for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	<u>All Cancer</u>		<u>Lung Cancer</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	% Male Mortality
1901-1910	105	1.04		
1911-1920	134	1.38		
1921-1925	82	1.60		
1925-1935	229	1.70		
1926-1945	404	1.85		
1946-1949	148	1.55		
1950-1955	284	1.76	0.19	85.5
1956	45	1.59	0.28	85.7
1957	63	2.15	0.34	70.0
1958	56	1.90	0.33	90.0
1959	61	1.00	0.46	78.6
1960	53	1.68	0.25	100.0
1961	62	1.96	0.44	71.4
1962	52	1.60	0.40	100.0
1963	56	1.70	0.39	84.6
1964	56	1.66	0.53	83.8

Deaths due to Disease of the Heart and Blood Vessels (including Mortality Rate for Coronary Diseases from 1950 onwards)

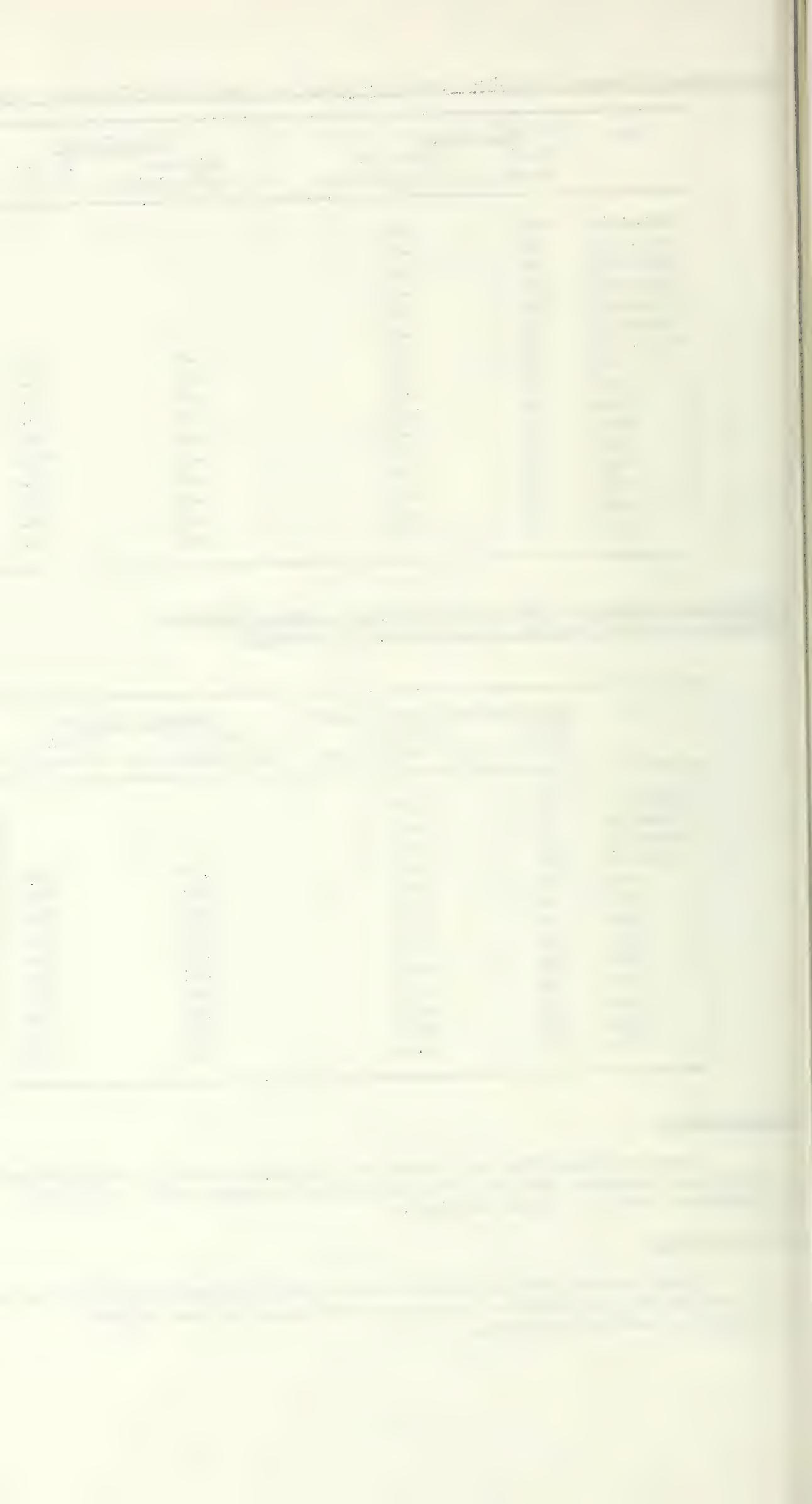
Year	<u>All Diseases Heart & Blood</u>		<u>Coronary Disease</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	% Male Mortality
1927-1935	482	3.81		
1936-1945	1137	5.26		
1946-1949	466	4.77		
1950-1955	861	5.35	1.29	63.9
1956	132	4.65	1.02	79.3
1957	169	5.70	1.29	63.1
1958	167	5.57	1.56	42.5
1959	142	4.65	1.31	52.5
1960	137	4.35	1.62	54.9
1961	149	4.71	1.89	65.0
1962	154	4.75	1.82	61.0
1963	155	4.66	1.98	61.5
1964	166	4.94	1.93	69.2

Road Accidents

Seven residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved, compared with five in 1963. All were pedestrians at the time of the accident.

Other Accidents

These numbered six and included two deaths of elderly persons following falls, one due to a fall from a ladder, one from scalds and one injuries received in an aircraft accident.



Deaths (cont.)

Suicide

There were six deaths certified as having been caused by suicide. In two cases death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic supply, three to the effect of depressant drugs and one to motor car exhaust fumes.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered three and the infant mortality rate was 4.6 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 20.0. All the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

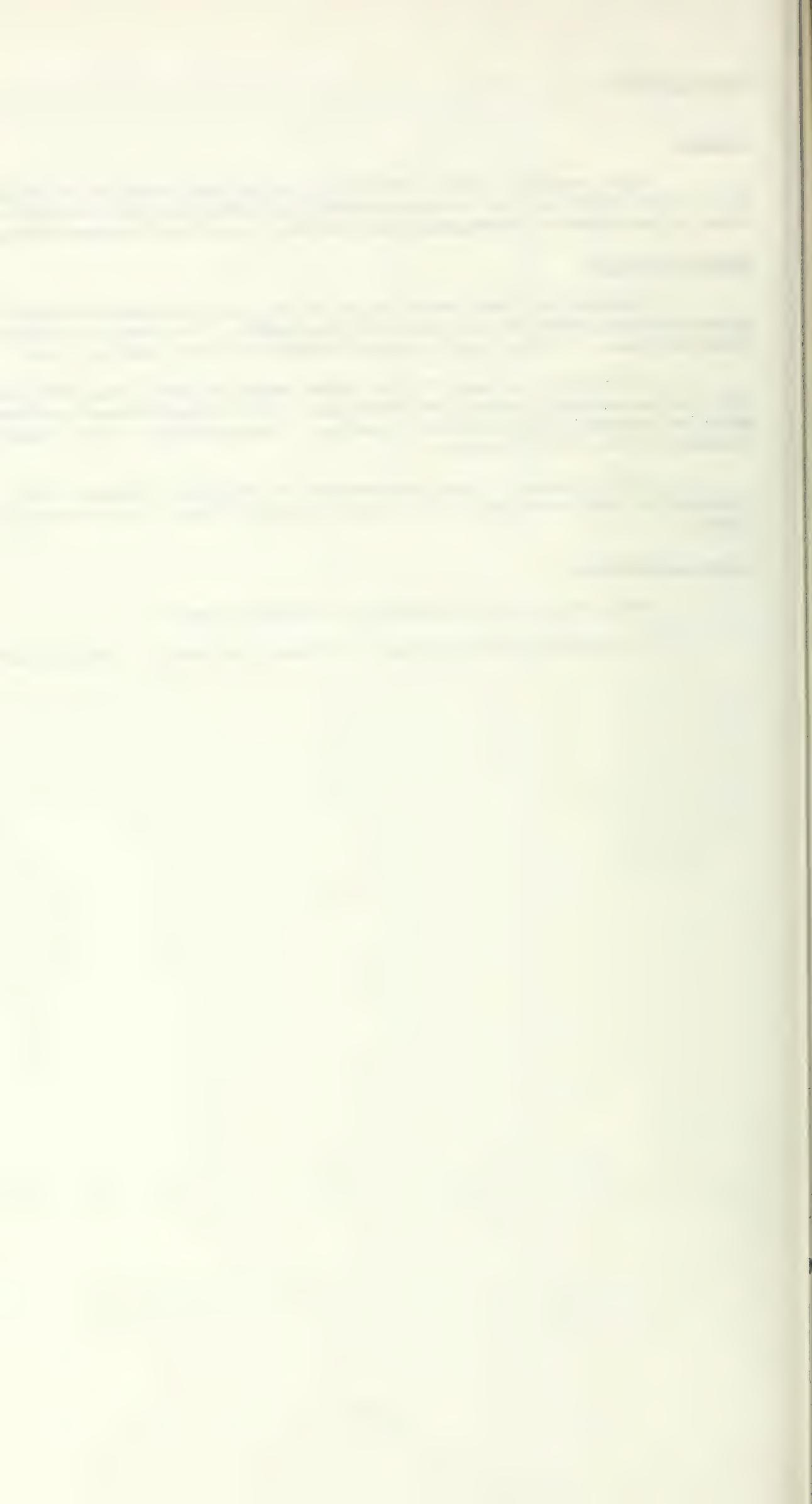
In Table II, on page 11, the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison. The figures demonstrate the fall which has occurred in both sets of figures. This year's rate is the lowest yet recorded for the Rural District.

Of the causes of death two were due to congenital abnormalities incompatible with prolonged life and one to complications in the process of labour.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributed to maternal cause.

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales in 1964 was 0.25.



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAHOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill County Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accommodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring treatment in hospital may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. During the year 10 cases of infectious disease were admitted to Bletchingley Hospital, 5 to Queen Mary's Hospital for Children and 3 to the Western Fever Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill County Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two Public Health Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, situated at West Park Hospital, Epsom, and at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream, and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill, (tel. No. Reigate 44835).

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident are arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users. There is also a sub-station in the vicinity of Gatwick Airport.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration was delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill (telephone No. Redhill 3206) until the 31st March, 1965. Since then the new South Eastern Division Sub-Committee and its officers, still with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill (telephone No. Redhill 3206) has delegated administration of this area.

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases

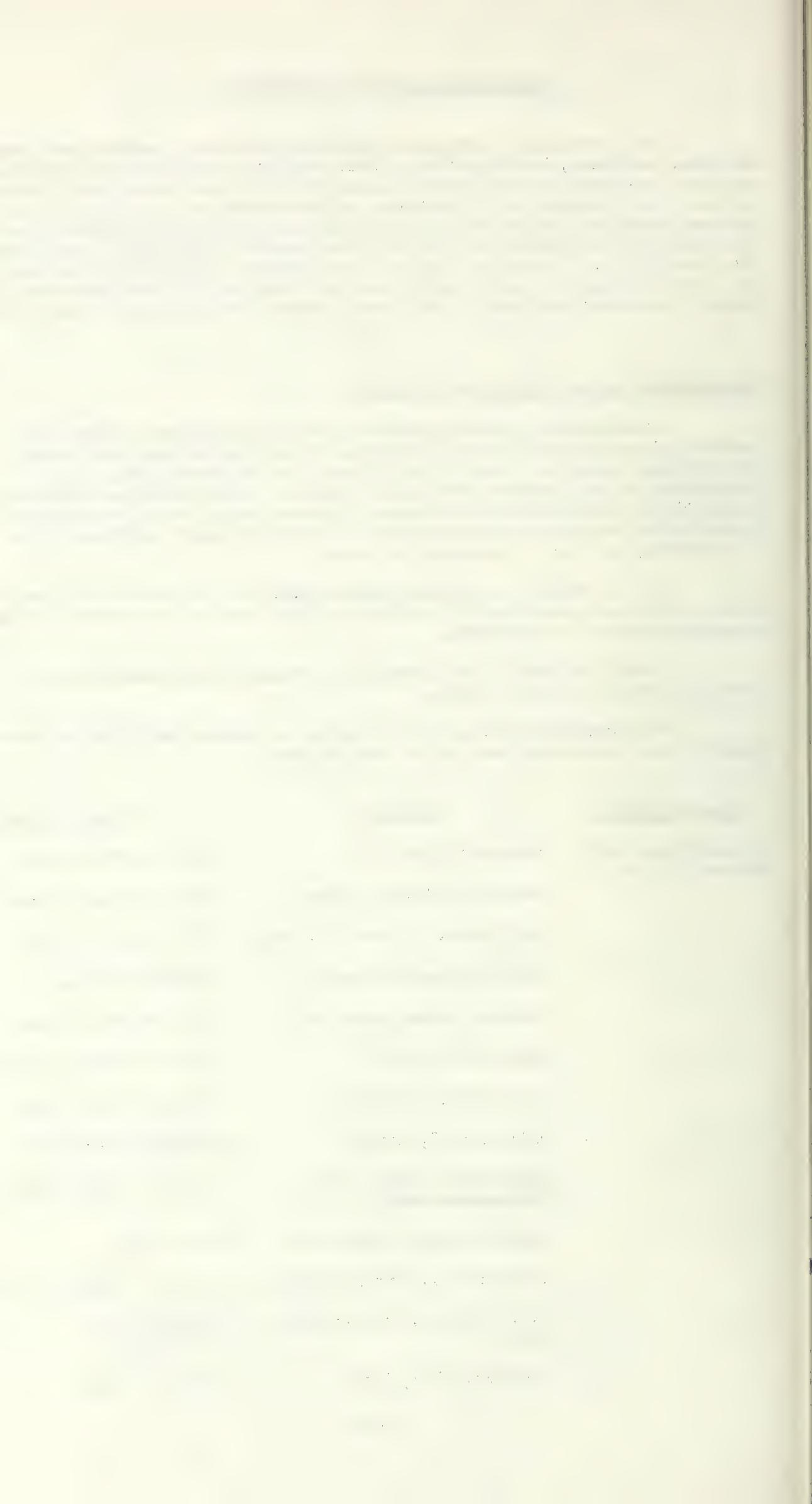
Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons aged 40 years of age and under, though vaccination is available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

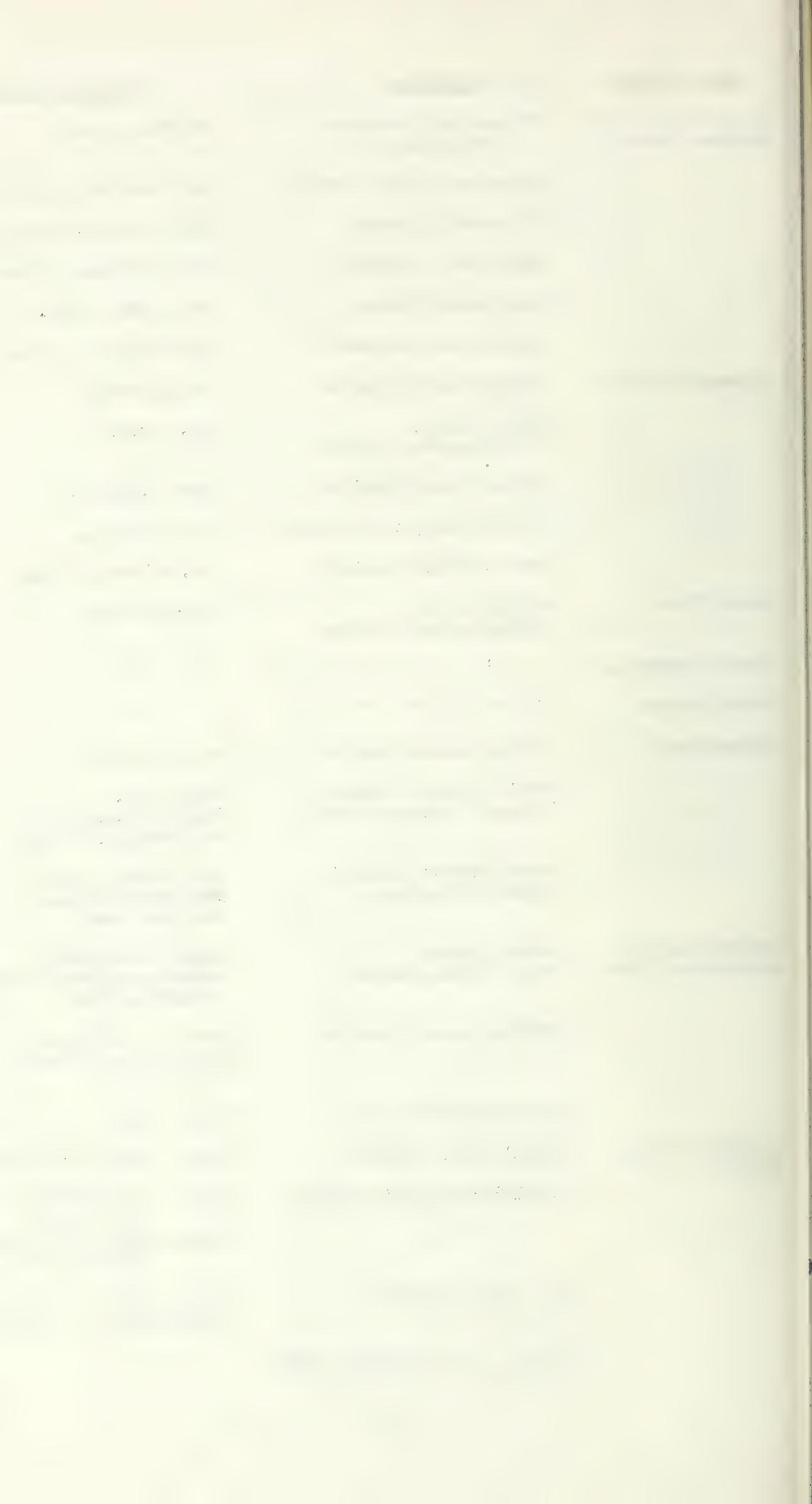
Details of the numbers protected by these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

For convenience of reference details of clinics available in various parts of the district are set out in tabular form.

<u>Type of Clinic</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Sessions</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Ewhurst Village Hall	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Peaslake Old School Room	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd & 4th Fri 2 p.m.
	The Vicarage, Betchworth	1st Tues. 2 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Wesley Hall, Capel	2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Charlwood	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Headley	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Congregation School Room, Walton-on-the-Hill	1st & 3rd Tues. 2.p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, North Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic, Station Road, Horley	Wed. 9.30 a.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
	Institute Hall, Leigh	2nd Mon. 2 p.m.



<u>Type of Clinic</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Session</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Village Hall, Newdigate (voluntary)	3rd Tues 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Ockley	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Salfords	2nd & 4th Tues. 2 p.m.
	Dene Street, Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2 p.m.
	Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Road, Horley	Wed. 2 p.m.
	Redhill County Hospital	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Tues 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic 55 Station Road, Horley	By Appointment
Remedial Exercises	" " " "	" "
Speech Therapy	" " " "	" "
Tuberculosis	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	Redhill General Hospital Earlswood Common, Redhill	Mon. 2 p.m. Thurs. 2 p.m. 2nd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs 9.30 a.m Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following a bank holiday)
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m. (except Tues. following a bank holiday)
	Epsom District Hospital	Fri. 7 p.m.
	Redhill County Hospital	Males: Mon. 5 - 7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital	Males: Tues. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. 2 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton	Males: Mon. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Wed. 5 - 7 p.m.
(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)		

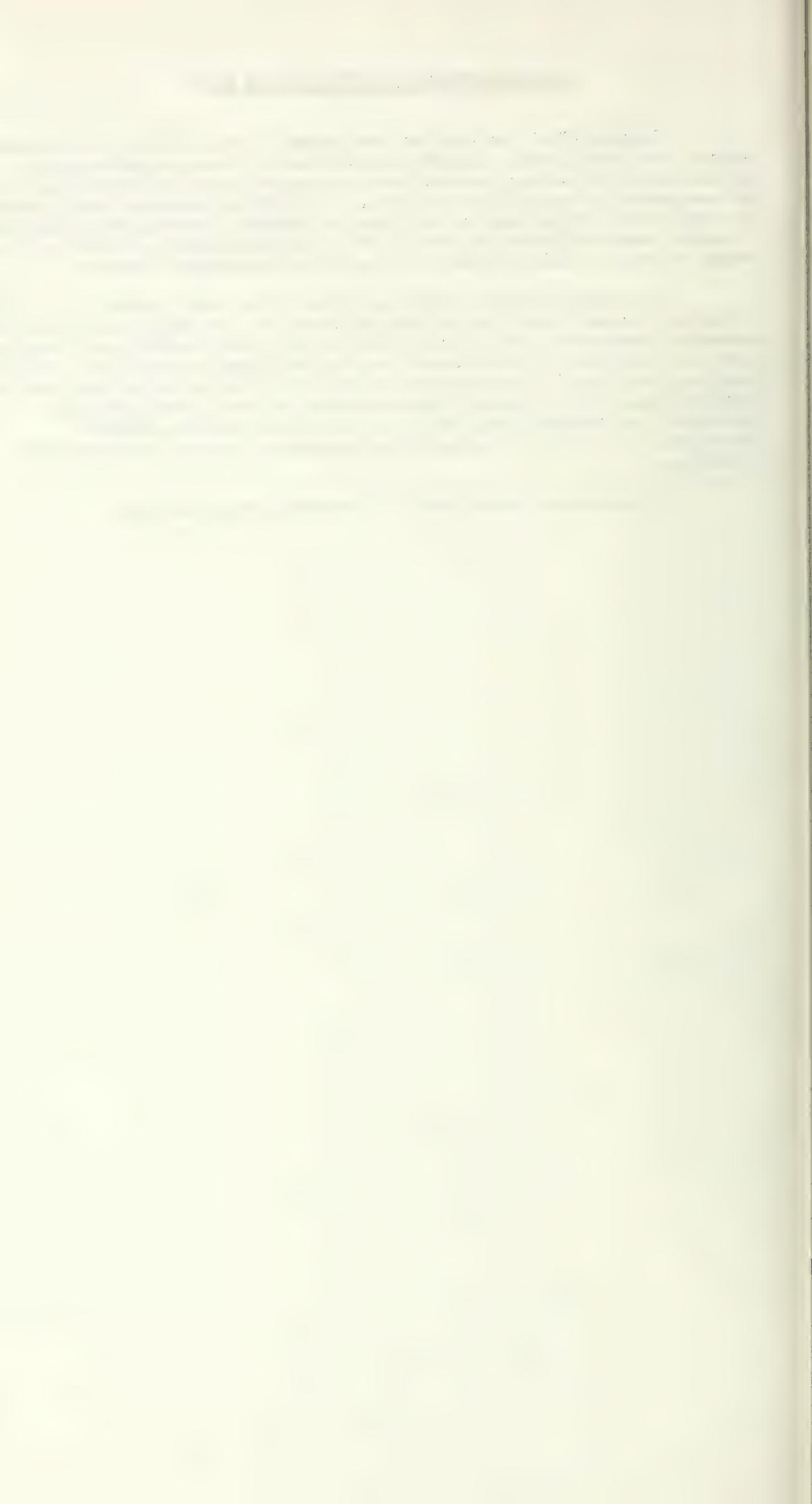


NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

Section 47 of the 1948 Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found to be in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this Section during the year.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes of the rural district, namely Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel and Ockley, and also supplies the Ranmore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk on the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from bore holes in the greensand formation.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies of both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

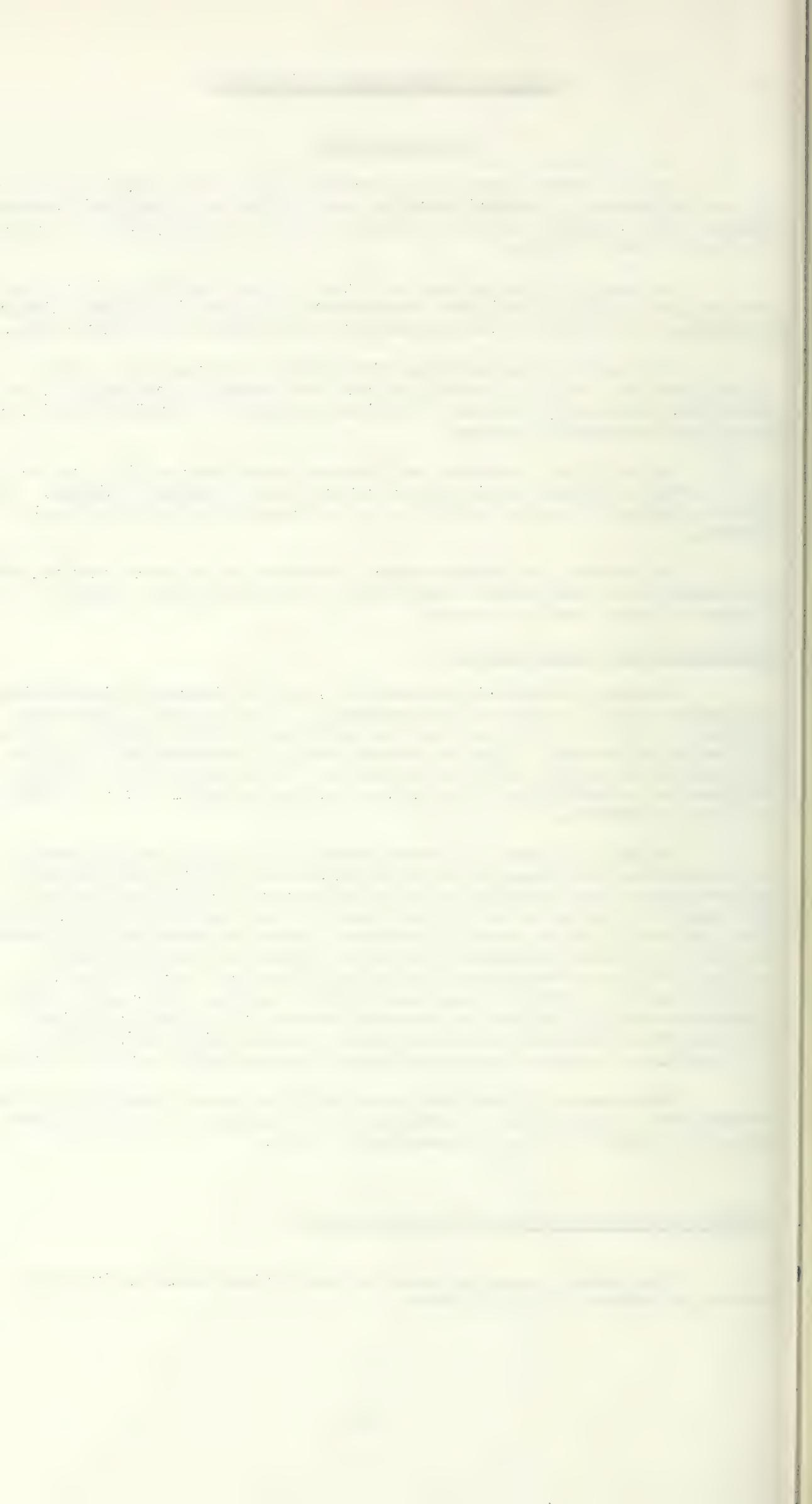
The rural district is fortunate in having a widespread distribution of piped water supplies to the various parishes. There are still a few areas, however, to which the mains have not been extended, and where water is obtained from wells and springs. They are located mainly in the more isolated parts of the parishes of Abinger, Holmwood and Wotton. Though some of these supplies are known to be unreliable, it has not, so far, been possible for an alternative supply to be provided.

In May, 1964 cases of gastro intestinal infection occurred amongst the occupants of two houses in the parish of Abinger and on investigation it was established that the cause of the infection was a polluted well water. At this time the water in the shallow well was at a low level and though apparently clear exhibited a slight odour. Subsequent inspection showed that the water level in the well was continuing to drop, and there was no improvement in quality. In these circumstances the Guildford Godalming and District Water Board was asked to provide an emergency supply of water. The owners of the properties were also required to carry out repairs to the drainage system. The Chief Public Health Inspector was asked to consult with the Water Board and to obtain an estimate for the provision of a piped water supply to the area.

The extension of the piped water supply to serve 5 dwellings in the Gudworth area of the parish of Newdigate and 17 dwellings in the Friday Street area of the parish of Wotton was completed in 1964.

PREMISES WITHOUT AN AVAILABLE PIPED WATER SUPPLY

The number of occupied houses without a piped water supply within reasonable distance, is as follows:-



Premises without an available piped water supply (cont.)

	<u>Wells</u>	<u>Springs</u>	<u>No Supply</u>	<u>Total</u>
Abinger	8	-	-	8
Betchworth	-	-	-	-
Buckland	-	-	-	-
Capel	-	7	1	8
Charlwood	-	-	-	-
Headley	-	-	-	-
Horley	3	-	-	3
Holmwood	-	-	-	-
Leigh	-	-	-	-
Newdigate	-	-	-	-
Ockley	-	-	-	-
Wotton	3	6	-	9
TOTAL	14	13	1	28

A proportion of these supplies are unreliable in either quality or quantity and in some cases both.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly, the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:-

ABINGER

(a) Forest Green

The sewerage of the hamlet of Forest Green in the parish of Abinger was completed in 1960. This disposal plant consists of a settling chamber, filters and sludge beds, and has been designed to deal with an estimated population of 1,959.

No progress was possible with a short extension designed to serve a small number of properties in Mill Lane, Forest Green.

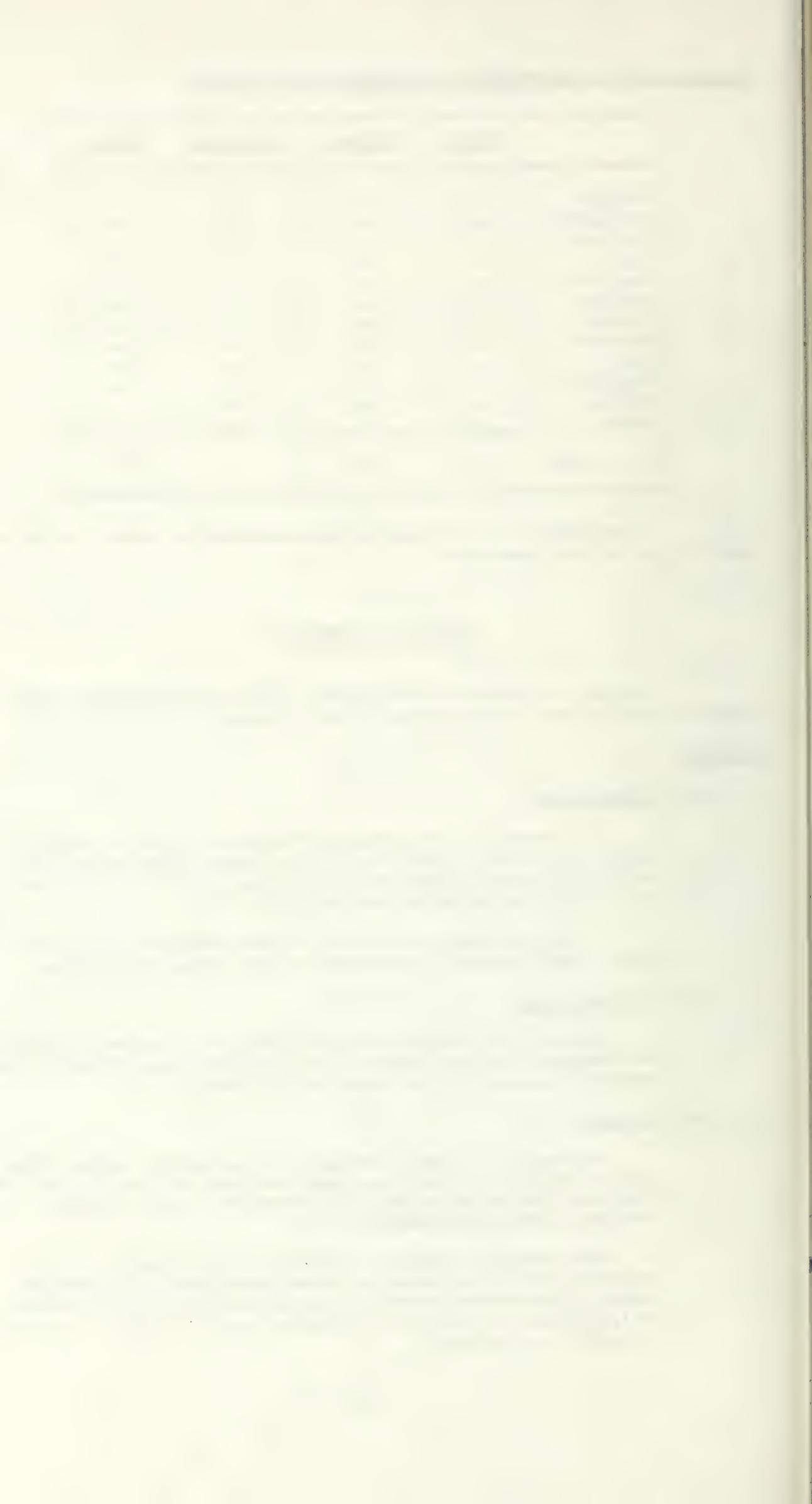
(b) Abinger Hammer

Part of North Abinger alongside the A.25 is sewered and sewage is discharged into the sewers of the Guildford Rural District, for eventual treatment in the Borough of Guildford.

(c) The Dene

Drainage at The Dene continued to cause anxiety during 1964. In this hamlet of 27 dwellings some have been sold and the new owners have installed, with the aid of improvements grants, drainage facilities including cesspools

The provision of cesspool drainage in this area is to be regretted, but the provision of a new sewer serving The Dene and linking with Abinger Hammer which would involved the construction of 1,650 yards of sewer at an estimated cost of £15,000 to serve 33 properties was deferred.



Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

BETCHWORTH

A proportion of the parish has been seweraged by a gravitational system discharging to a pumping station in the Wonham Lane, whence the sewage is lifted by automatic electric pumps into the sewers of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that Authority.

BUCKLAND

The contract for the first phase of the Buckland Drainage Scheme serving Buckland Green, Rectory Lane and Tranquil Dale was completed during the year, and the connection of properties thereto was well in hand at the end of the year.

Further design work was completed on Buckland Phase II which will serve the area known as Buckland Square and the Old Road, but at the end of the year the contract for this work had not been let.

The sewers serving the parish of Buckland discharge to a pumping station situated adjacent to the Red Lion, Betchworth and thence by rising main to sewers in Betchworth parish, and for eventual treatment in the Dorking Urban District.

CAPEL

The parish of Capel has a small system of sewerage serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green. The sewers discharge gravitationally to a treatment plant comprising settlement tanks, pumping plant and four filter beds. Some proportion of the sewage, after settlement, is treated by broad irrigation.

Since 1950 the sewers have been extended to serve the White Hart Estate and the Misbrook Green areas, and the Council estate at Bennetts Wood.

Coldharbour

During the year further design work was completed in respect of the proposed sewer to serve the hamlet of Coldharbour, and the revised route has been surveyed and agreed by the various landowners.

CHARWOOD

(i) A comprehensive system serves the entire village and discharges via two pumping stations to the Horley Sewerage Works. This work was completed in 1957 at an approximate cost of £130,000.

One disquieting feature of the drainage system in the parish of Charlwood noted in the Annual Report for 1963 continued to cause anxiety during 1964. It will be remembered in times of heavy rain the sewerage system in this parish rapidly becomes surcharged, but towards the end of the year a contract was let for the renewal of the old Charlwood sewers considered to be a principle cause of the difficulties.

(ii) Ifield Road No progress was made with the proposed extension of the sewer in Ifield Road.

(iii) Lowfield Heath The sewerage of the hamlet of Lowfield Heath was completed during the year and by the beginning of the year 1965 the majority of the houses capable of connecting thereto had been so connected.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

HOLMWOOD

It is a matter of regret that I have again to note in my Annual Report that the question of the unsatisfactory treatment at Holmwood Sewage Disposal Works has not yet been resolved, and it is only possible to record that during the year a firm of consultants were instructed to investigate and submit a preliminary report on the proposed replacement of the Holmwood Works.

HEADLEY

A short extension of a sewer to be constructed by the Dorking Urban District Council to serve the Box Hill area was agreed during the year, and this extension would serve 4 properties in the parish of Headley.

HORLEY

It was noted in the report for 1963 that the enlargement of the sewerage works at Horley had been completed and it was emphasised that a disposal works situated in the position occupied by the Horley works should not only function satisfactorily but would be as aesthetically pleasing as possible. In furtherance of this comment the Council found it necessary during the year to install an Airwick Deodorising plant to minimise complaints which had been received concerning aerial nuisance. Following the installation of this plant at a cost of £175 no further complaints were received.

During the year the Engineer and Surveyor reported that the present method of sludge digestion at the Horley Sewerage Works was not in accord with modern practices, was dependent upon weather conditions, and wasteful of manpower at a time when there was a shortage of manual workers. The position had been aggravated by an increase in the volume of sludge to be dealt with as a result of the enlarged works, and the higher standard of effluent required. The Public Health Committee agreed in principle that a more modern method of sludge treatment should be installed and recommended accordingly.

Ironsbottom

No further progress was made with the proposed drainage of the Ironsbottom area.

Balcombe Road Extension

The planned extension of the sewerage system to include properties in the Balcombe Road was put in hand, and by the end of the year work was so far advanced as to enable some properties to be connected.

OCKLEY

The parish of Ockley is served by two small disposal works consisting of screening chambers, settling tanks, filters, syphoning chambers and humus tanks which have functioned satisfactorily.

The remaining parishes have no system of main drainage or sewage treatment but depend upon privately owned septic tanks or cesspools, in respect of which the Council provides a cesspool cleansing service which operates in accordance with the following statement agreed in January, 1961.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

In January, 1961, the Council adopted the following statement as indicating the terms under which it had resolved to provide a service of cesspool emptying:-

Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

"By virtue of the powers thereby enabling them under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council do undertake the performance of cesspool cleansing service throughout the whole of the Rural District in accordance with the following terms:-

(a) Basis of Service

The Council undertake on written request to carry out:-

- (i) six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more; and
- (ii) the removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

(b) Application for Services

In accordance with the provisions of Section 282 of the Public Health Act, 1936, all applications for this service shall be made in writing to the Council.

As to the premises on the rota system, the initial application form shall be considered to comply with the Council's requirements for all emptyings made on a rota basis

(c) Exceptional Cases

That in cases where more than one dwelling is served by the cesspool, the number of emptyings carried out or the number of gallons removed in respect of that cesspool shall be multiplied by the number of dwellings served.

In cases of hardship, the Council shall deal with such cases on merit, either by extending the service or by levying special charges in accordance with Section 74 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which said charges shall be determined and notified to the applicant before any special service is provided.

(d) Charges for Excess Emptyings

- (i) That save as provided by paragraph (c) hereof in accordance with the terms of Section 74 (1) of the said Act, the Council do make specific charges for provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) in accordance with the following scale for the number of gallons removed:-

1.	Cesspool of 750 gallons or less	13. 0
2.	Cesspool of 751 to 1,000 gallons	17. 6
3.	Cesspool exceeding 1,000 gallons - the nearest multiple of 750 gallons or 1,000 gallons, and the charge adjusted accordingly, from any cesspool in the rural district where the service is performed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof is required and requested in excess of the six emptyings or 12,000 gallons per cesspool per annum.	

- (ii) That persons requiring the provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) above shall make request in writing to the Council and shall be required to sign an undertaking to pay the said charge of 13. 0. or 17. 6. per vehicle load, as agreed, before that service is provided.

Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

(e) Nuisances due to defective Cesspools

It shall be the duty of the responsible Officers of the Council to ensure that the most satisfactory service possible is provided having regard to the resources available to deal promptly with cases where a nuisance or danger to public health exists and to bring to the notice of the Public Health and Housing Committees cases where this policy is involving unreasonable demands on the service, or where defective cesspools are a contributory cause to an existing nuisance.

(f) Use of Private Contractor in Cases of Emergency

Where it appears that the service would be unreasonably delayed because of the absence of workmen through illness or holiday, or for some unforeseeable circumstances, the Engineer and Surveyor is authorised to engage the services of a cesspool emptying contractor, for which purpose provision is made in the annual estimates to cover such occasional employment."

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

Disposal is by tipping, most of which can only be described as crude and liable to give rise to nuisance, and this has led to cessation of tipping at Stanhill, Charlwood. The cesspool contents which were originally tipped at this site are now taken to the Horley Sewage Works.

Treatment at Parkhurst Corner, Abinger, is by settlement and filtration. The disposal of cesspool contents leaves much to be desired and the provision of special facilities at new sewage disposal works is still waited. There is little doubt that at an early date the Council will need to give serious consideration to the disposal of cesspool contents as the condition of the remaining tips cannot be ignored much longer.

Pail Closets

The scheme for the cleansing of pail closets was continued with beneficial results throughout the year.

By Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council is empowered in cases where a sewer and sufficient water supply is available to contribute up to one-half of the cost of converting pail closets to water closets. During the year four conversions were approved, and grants totalling £205 were made.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Borough of Sutton and Cheam continued to tip household refuse in worked out sandpits in the parish of Buckland, and their consents under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931 became due for renewal during the year. The consents were renewed for a further period of five years expiring on the 3rd August, 1969.

The general operation of the tip has proceeded satisfactorily. The hazards inherent in disposing of refuse by controlled tipping such as infestation by rats, mice, flies or crickets or by tip fires are kept to a satisfactory minimum.

Refuse Collection and Disposal (cont.)

So far as the Rural District is concerned refuse in the parishes of Horley and Charlwood is collected weekly and in the remainder of the district fortnightly so far as vehicles and manpower permits. Disposal is by incinerator in the Borough of Reigate or tipping in a controlled tip owned and operated by Dorking Urban District Council.

Consideration was given to the question of agreeing to a site for the Council's own use which would have provided a tipping capacity of 206,000 cubic yards, but no substantial progress had been made by the end of the year. There are signs that the disposal of refuse in the rural district is becoming increasingly difficult and costly and that the question of finding a suitable tip conveniently situated is a matter of some urgency. When one considers that there are in the rural district a number of clay or sandpits which have been worked out there appears to be a very good case for not relying upon other local authorities for disposal facilities and as if to give a Gilbertian touch to the situation the Council gives consent to the authorities of Mitcham, Sutton and Cheam to tip their refuse within this district at Buckland.

RIVERS, STREAMS AND DITCHES

The unsatisfactory condition of the River Mole noted in the Annual Report for 1963, was to a large extent abated in 1964, but the Department kept a careful watch over that length of the River Mole which passes through the district, but no action was called for.

(i) Ironsbottom

Approximately 37 yards of open ditch fouling Council Houses at Ironsbottom, was cleansed at a cost of £15.

(ii) Balcombe Road, Horley.

The open ditches serving the area of Balcombe Road, Castle Drive, Smallfield Road, are considerably overgrown and silted up, with consequent flooding in times of heavy rainfall, and negotiations were started with other contractors in an effort to improve conditions, but alas, it is not possible to note any progress in this Report.

(iii) Povey Cross/Hookwood area, Parish of Charlwood

The Surrey County Council improved the watercourse which ran across the County Council's smallholdings to the Southern boundary of the brickworks who were asked to take urgent steps to improve the watercourse where it passed through their property. This was necessary to abate the flooding which arose from time to time in the Povey Cross area.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are two privately owned open air swimming pools in the Rural District open to the public. Both were inspected during the year and samples of water taken for examination. The results were satisfactory.



MORTUARY FACILITIES

Where a death has occurred in the parish of Horley or the parish of Charlwood and further examination is required, the mortuary and post-mortem room at the Redhill County Hospital is available. Twenty-seven bodies were removed for examination on the instruction of H.M. Coroner from premises in these parishes during the year.

For the remaining parishes of the Rural District, the mortuary facilities provided by the Leatherhead Urban District Council, and the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council are available. Nineteen bodies were removed in 1964 to the Leatherhead Mortuary.

The scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration. Information has been received that development is expected to commence in 1966.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

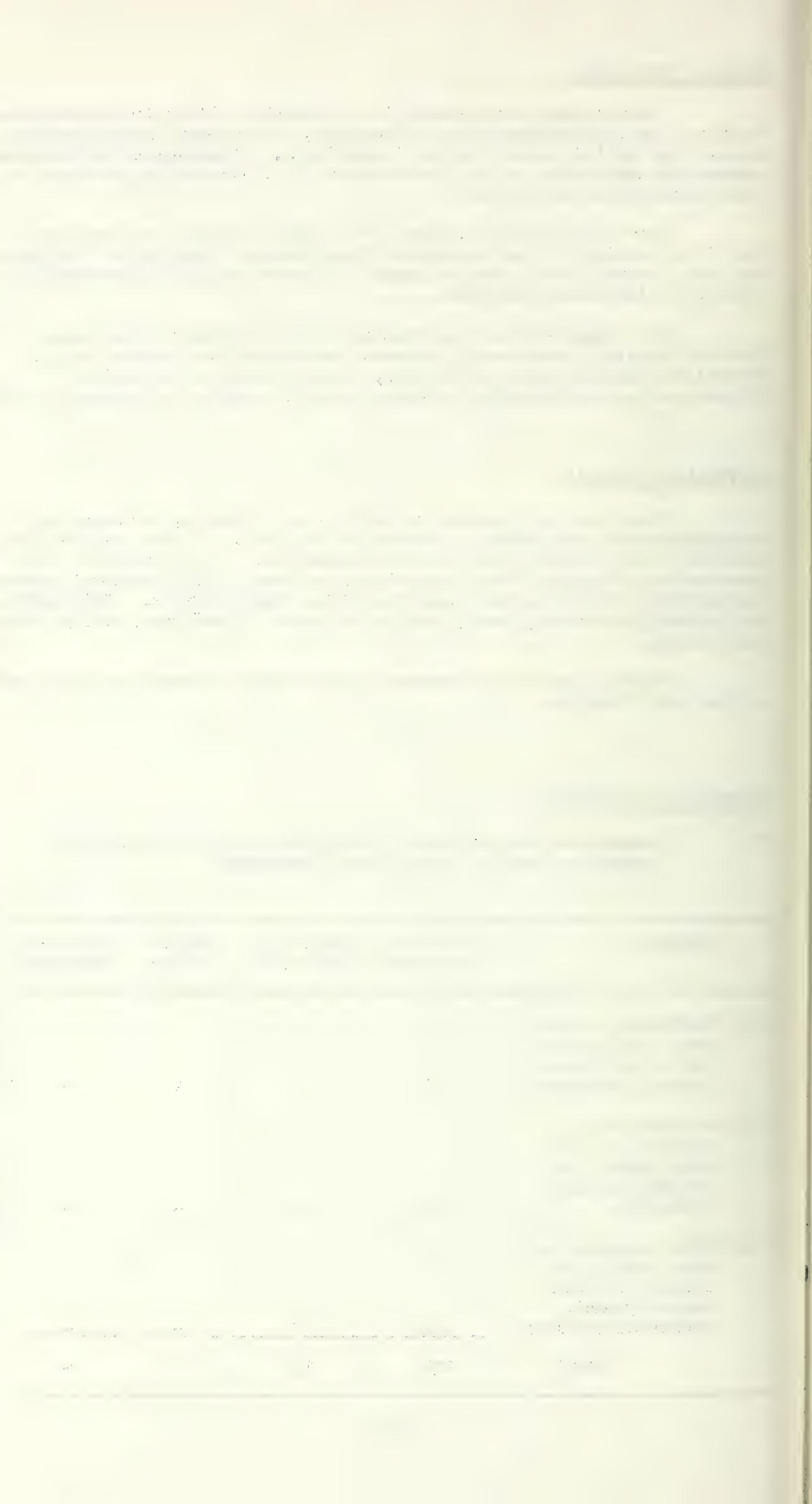
There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method of disposal of the dead. In the past this has entailed a considerable journey to the Crematorium. The opening of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, has brought this important service considerably nearer to several parishes of the Rural District. This applies to Buckland, Betchworth, Leigh, Headley and parts of Newdigate, Ockley, Wotton and Abinger.

Worthing and Woking Crematoria are suitably situated for other parts of the Rural District.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	2	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	82	5	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority excl. outworkers premises	86	7	-	-
TOTAL	172	14	2	-



Factories and Workshops (cont.)

2. Cases in which Defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two three or more cases).

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted 6
	Found 2	Reme- died 3	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor 4	by H.M. Inspec- tor 5	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

By Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1947, an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction.

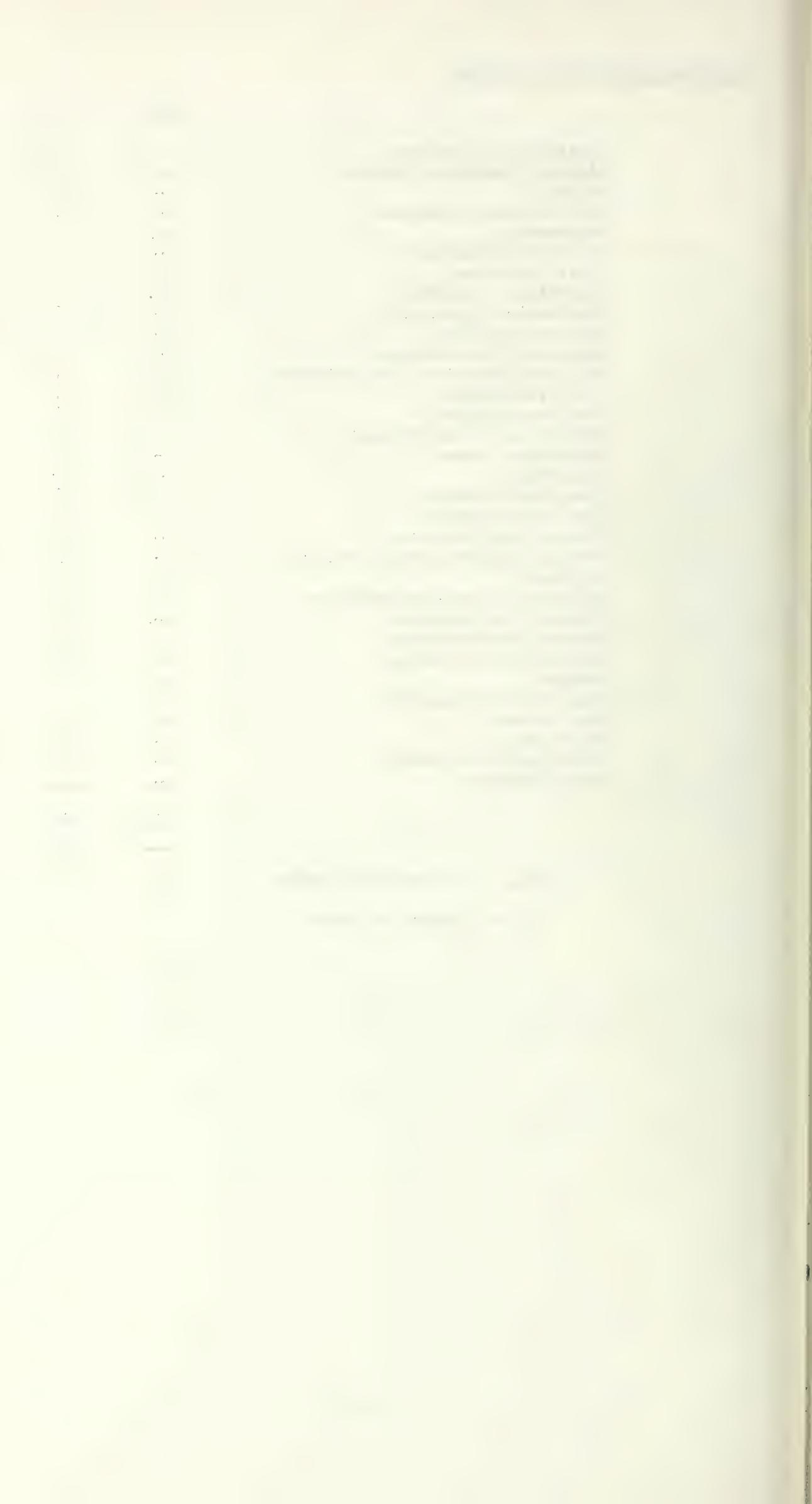
The 93 premises on the Register of Factories on the 31st December, 1964, were as follows:-

Factories and Workshops (cont.)

	N.P.	P.
Agricultural Engineers	-	3
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	-	5
Bakers	-	2
Boot and Shoe Repairers	-	1
Brickworks	-	5
Builders Workshops	-	5
Cycle Repairers	3	1
Electrical Engineers	-	1
Electronics Engineers	-	9
Engineering Light	-	1
Explosive Manufacturers	-	1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers	-	1
Food Preservation	-	1
Furniture Repairs	-	1
Garages and Motor Engineers	-	19
Instrument Makers	-	1
Laundries	-	2
Lawn Mower Repairers	-	1
Lime Manufacturers	-	1
Plastic Manufacturers	-	2
Portable Building Manufacturers	-	4
Printers	-	3
Radio and Television Engineers	1	1
Research Laboratories	-	2
Rubber Tyre Processing	-	1
Sand and Silica Works	-	1
Sawyers	-	1
Tape Recorder Assembly	-	1
Tool Makers	-	2
Undertakers	-	1
Valet and Dry Cleaners	-	1
Watch Repairers	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	4	82
	—	—

N.P. = No mechanical power

P. = Mechanical power



HOUSING

Returns relating to the inspections of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below:-

1.	<u>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year</u>	
(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	798
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,137
2.	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	51
1.	<u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices</u>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer	43
2.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</u>	
(a)	<u>Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	8
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	-
(b)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</u>	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied	3
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	3
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	-
(c)	<u>Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
3.	Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation	7
4.	Number of undertakings cancelled, the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation	Nil

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

5.

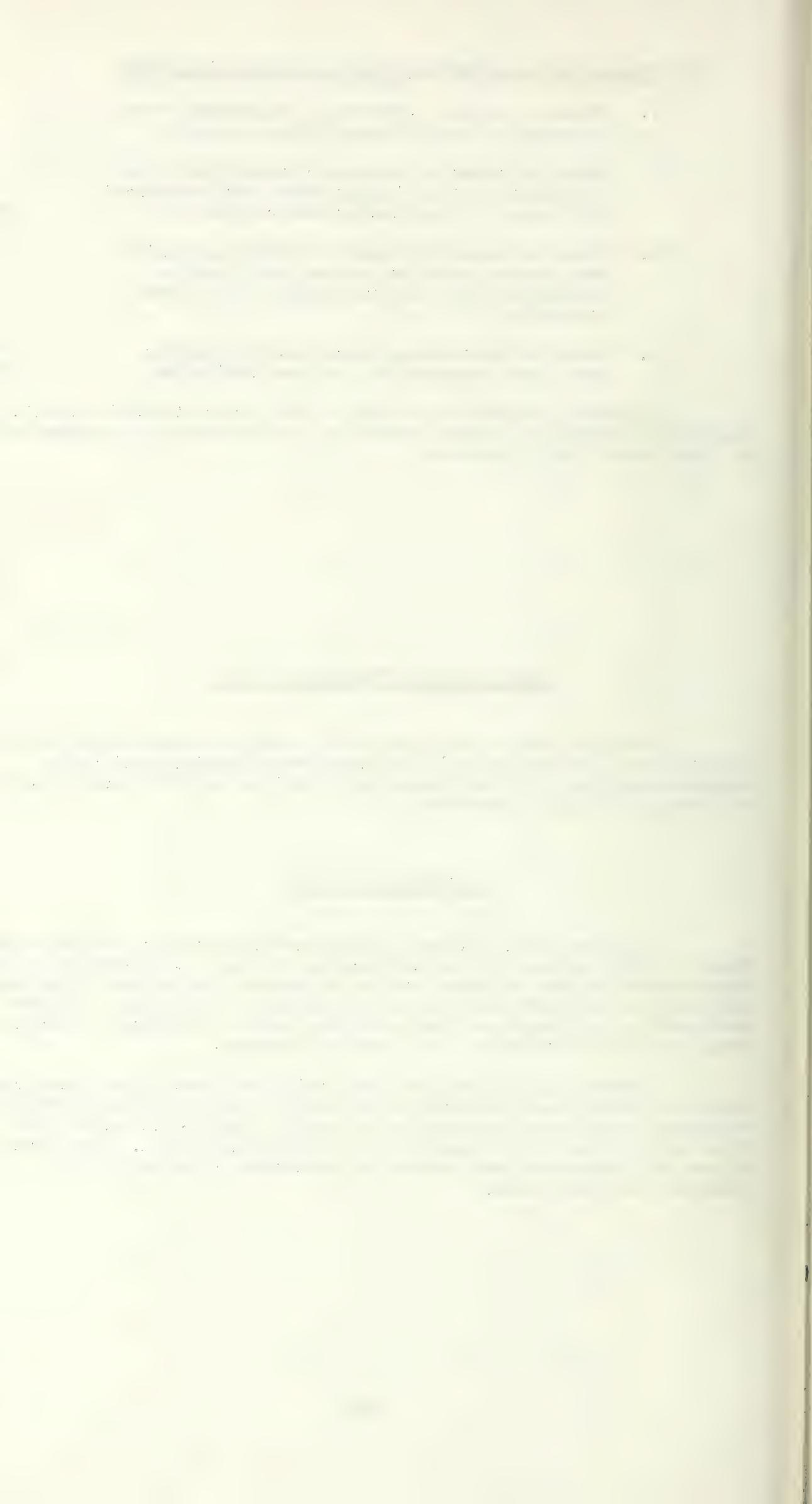
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 84 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1964. Of these 67 were of milk, 4 of fruit used for pie filling and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. All were satisfactory.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of 865 samples were taken for analysis, including 612 of milk. Thirty-five samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 17 of these being of milk. One farmer and one cafe proprietor were summoned and convicted of the sale of milk containing 13% added water.



PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table IV shows the notification rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1963 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table VI on page 35 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1964, classified according to disease, age and sex.

TABLE IV - NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

	1964	1963
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.06	0.31
Whooping Cough	1.0	0.79
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.09	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	4.52	23.58
Pneumonia	0.24	0.31
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.36	0.06
Dysentery	2.20	3.69
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.09	0.21
Non-Respiratory	0.06	0.03

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Notifications were received from medical practitioners of 226 primary vaccinations and 12 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them on children up to 15 years of age. The great majority were vaccinated in their second year of life, which is now considered to be the time when reactionary complications are at their minimum.

SCARLET FEVER

Two cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with ten in the previous year. The policy of a speedier return to school of the patient and the non-exclusion of family contacts has provided obvious advantages without any detrimental effects.

DIPHTHERIA

For the sixteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Rural District.

Diphtheria (cont.)

Reference to the Table below, indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

TABLE V
 INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA
 in the
DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT 1934-64

Year	Number of Cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	53	0.53	0.04
1939-1943	11	0.09	0.04
1944-1948	8	0.07	-
1949-1953	-	-	-
1954-1958	-	-	-
1959-1963	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-

Immunisation against Diphtheria

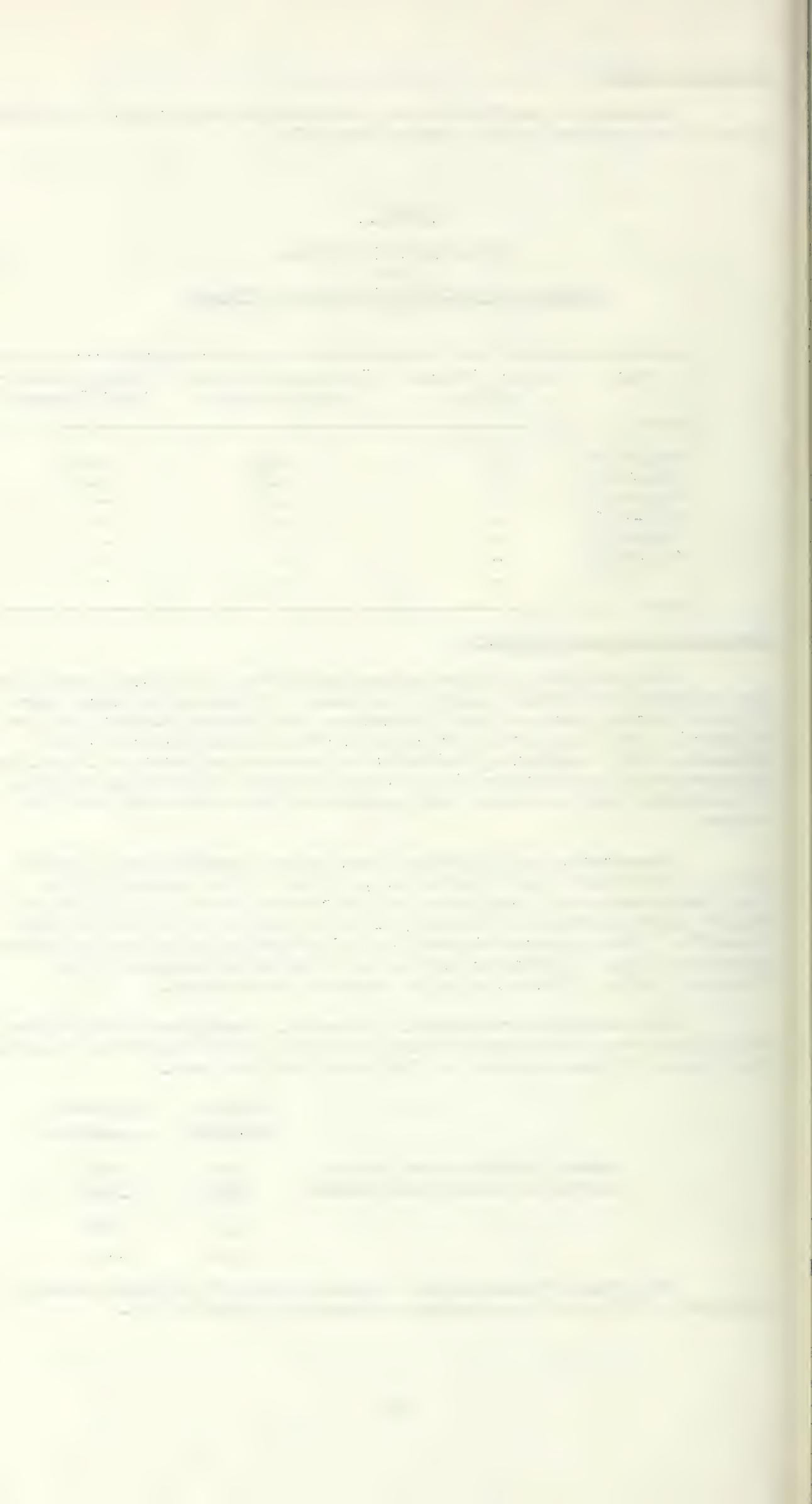
Children should be given primary protection in the first year of life with reinforcing injections every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school days. It is not claimed, even with such protection, that absolute immunity will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an unimmunised child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great. The protection can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus.

Immunisation can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on pages 6 and 17. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools are arranged, as required, by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring immunisation.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 435 children had received primary protection and 282 reinforcing injections. The following figures show how the facilities have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	147	158
Treated by General Practitioners	288	124
	435	282

The primary figures compare favourably with 299 children similarly protected in 1963, but the reinforcing figure has dropped by 489.



WHOOPING COUGH

Thirty-four cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 26 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.01 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 414 children had received immunisation. In 405 the primary course was combined with diphtheria immunisation and in 403 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

One hundred and fifty-two cases of measles were notified compared with 1963, an epidemic year, when 773 notifications were received.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the seventh year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, mainly using oral vaccine, is now available for any person up to the age of 40 wishing to be vaccinated. Persons over 40 years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor or the Divisional Medical Officer.

Notifications have been received that 528 persons were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 430 were given reinforcing doses. The vaccination is given either by general practitioners or at the County Council Clinics.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS

No notifications of these infections were received during the year.

DYSENTERY

Seventy-four notifications of Sonne Dysentery were received, of which 60 related to an outbreak which affected a residential nursery situated in Holmwood.

FOOD POISONING

Twelve cases of food poisoning were notified. Six of the persons concerned were members of one household resident in Horley. Despite careful investigation, the cause of the illness could not be determined. The remainder were individual cases scattered throughout the district, with the one feature in common that the causative organism belonged to one or other of the numerous types of the *Salmonella* group of bacteria. The distribution of these organisms is wide and the number of foodstuffs in risk of contamination is manifold. Even with the greatest care at all stages of food preparation and distribution infection of many occur, and remain disguised until the onset of illness follows their consumption.

TETANUS

No information was received of the occurrence of tetanus infection.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Immunisation against tetanus may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. It can be obtained from the family doctor or from the local clinic. During the year 408 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time and of these 403 were protected simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough.

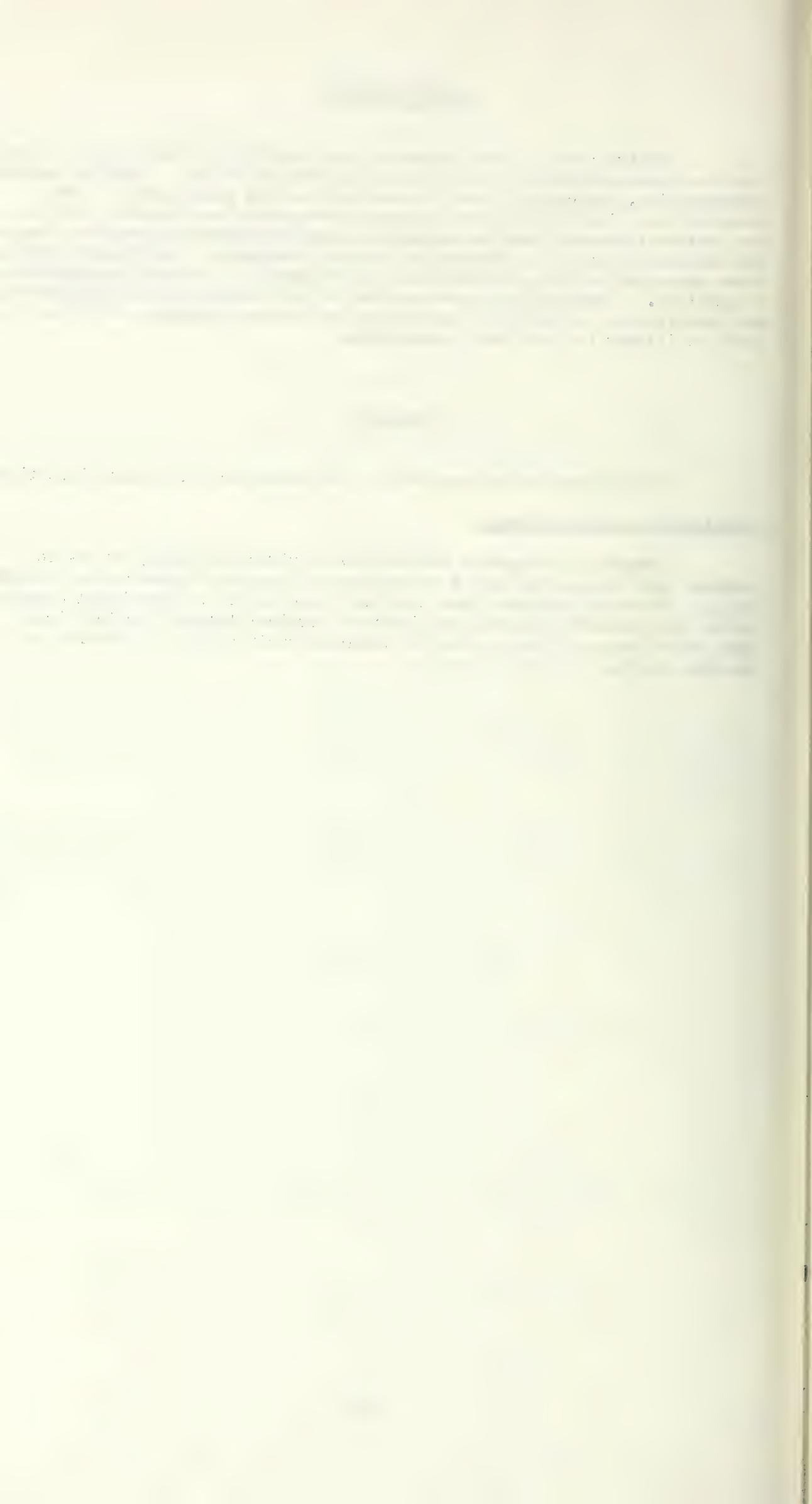


TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

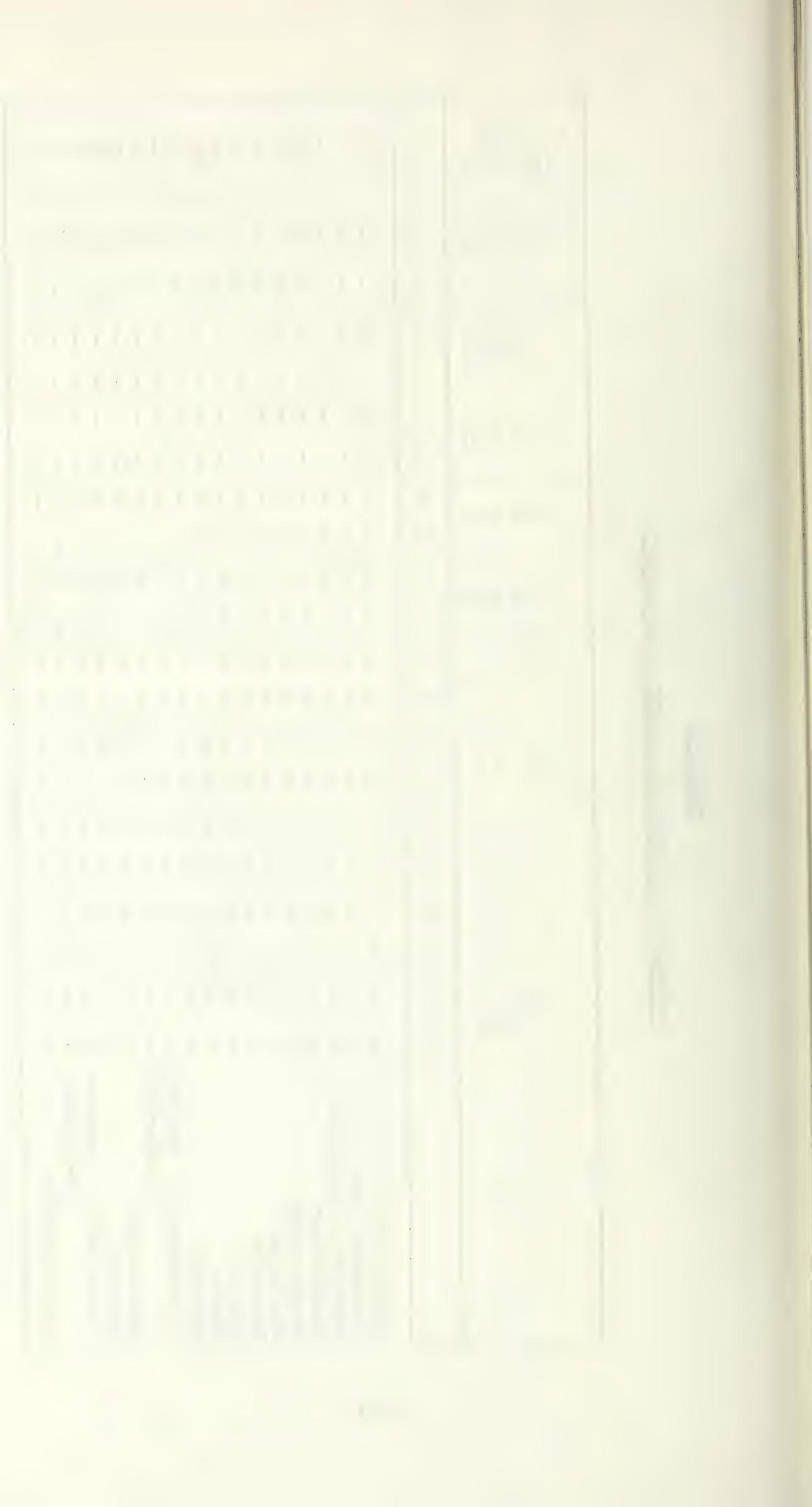


TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES

Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WOTTON	-	-	-	2	34	-	3	-	152	8	-	12	74	3	2
GOKLEY	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWDIGATE	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LICHT	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HORLEY	-	-	2	22	-	-	-	133	3	-	10	9	2	1	-
HOLMOOD	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
HEADLEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHARWOOD	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPLE	-	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUCKLAND	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETCHWORTH	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABINGER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infections	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis,	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic		
														Food Poisoning	
														Dysentery	
														Tuberculosis,	Pulmonary
														Non-Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary
														Puerperal Pyrexia	



TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 14 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 23 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>	<u>Removals from Register</u>
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district 5	By removals to other districts 13
Transfer of persons notified in other areas now residing in this district 9	By recovery 9
	By death 1 *
14	23
—	—

* The cause of death of the notified person was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 132 compared with 141 in the previous year.

Notification and Mortality

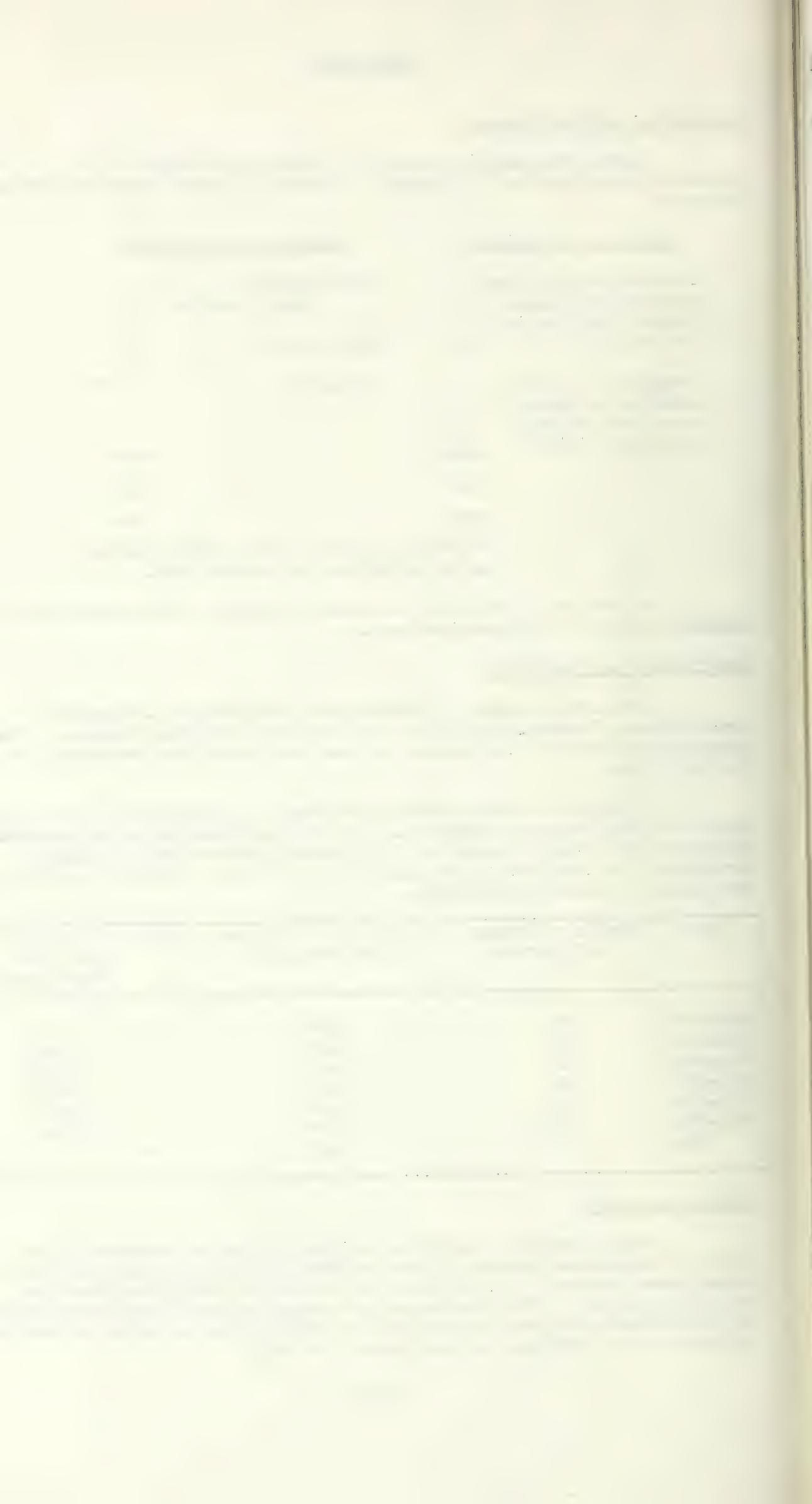
Five notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time.

In Table VIII the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year since 1934 have been tabulated. The figures demonstrate the improvement which has taken place in regard to this disease, particularly as regards mortality. In fact 1964 is the first year in which no death has occurred as the result of tubercular infection.

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	19	0.77	12	0.62
1939-1943	20	0.90	11	0.46
1944-1948	24	1.05	11	0.48
1949-1953	20	0.73	4	0.16
1954-1958	16	0.57	4	0.13
1959-1963	12	0.38	1	0.04
1964	5	0.15	-	-

B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The vaccination in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1964.



B.C.G. Vaccination (cont.)

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

Number offered vaccination	383
Number consenting	288 (equivalent to 83.0%)
Number Mantoux positive	16 (" " 5.9%)
Number vaccinated	254 (" " 66.3%)

Sixteen children were absent at the time of the preliminary Mantoux testing was carried out, and 2 children were not present for B.C.G. vaccination. Fifty-five older pupils were Mantoux tested and of these 7 were positive reactors. Forty-five of the negative reactors were ultimately vaccinated.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee which works in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 4,215 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year. This figure includes 3,600 industrial workers, 90 school children and 525 members of the general public.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Massetts Road,
HORLEY,
Surrey.

October, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report for 1964 on the work of the Public Health Inspectors, which in format follows the pattern of reports for previous years.

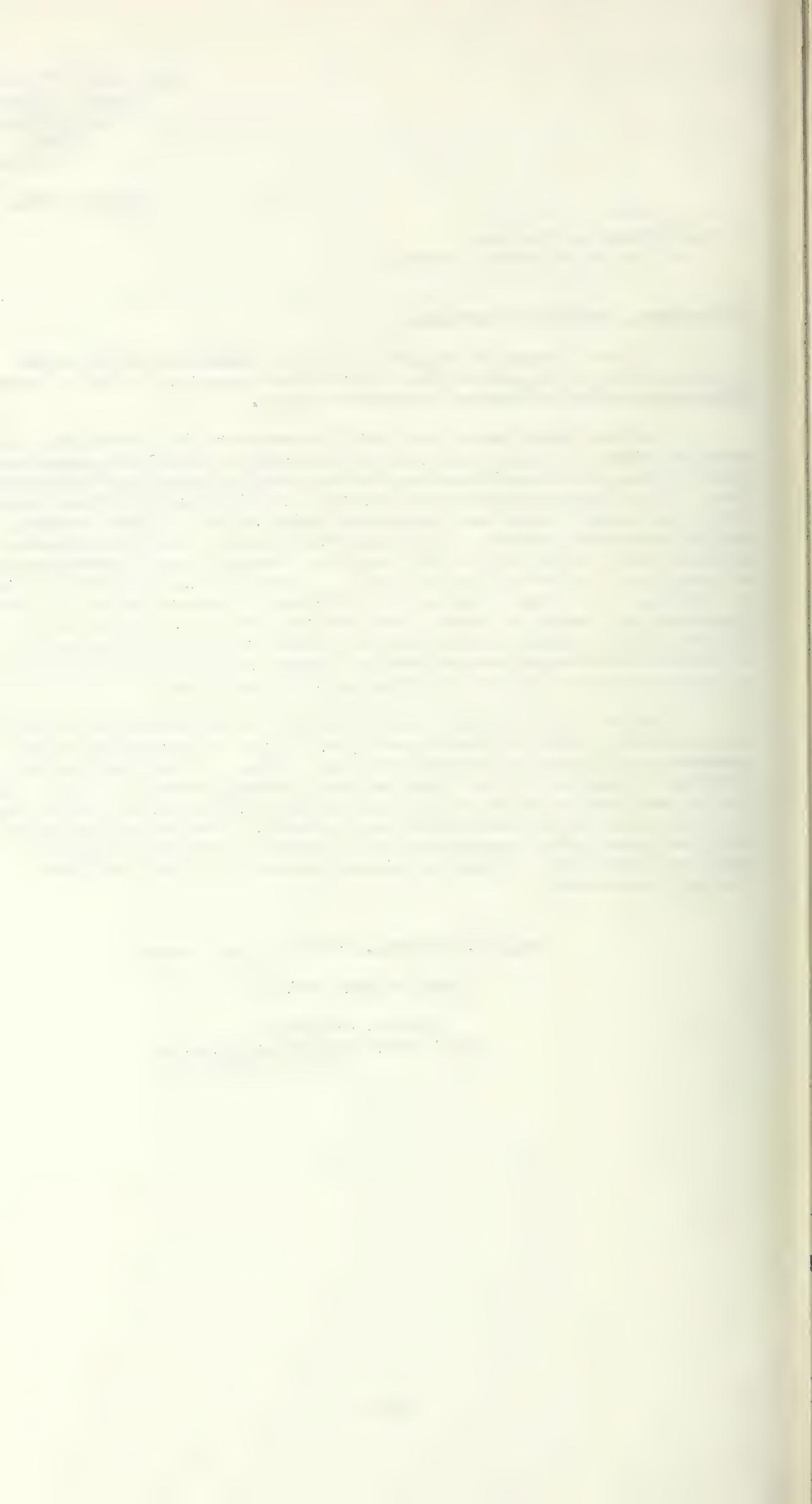
In the Annual Report for 1963 I touched upon the difficulties then being experienced in connection with the shortage of trained and experienced staff; to a great extent the situation then outlined persisted throughout 1964. After due consideration the Council decided to make additional payment of £50 per annum to cover meat inspection duties and out of hours stand-by duty at the Gatwick Airport. Any benefit for such a decision soon showed itself as illusory, and in fact gave rise to even greater dissatisfaction and culminated in further loss of staff. This was the situation at the end of 1964. In terms of output it is difficult to assess the work of the department, and except in times of epidemic the work of the Public Health Inspector passes almost unnoticed by the general public; yet his position and authority is now well established, and it is to be hoped that his position in the salary scale structure will similarly be recognised!

At the time of writing this report Dr. C. Ive has retired from his post as Medical Officer of Health, and I would like to acknowledge in this report my indebtedness to him over very many years. I first met Dr. Ive in 1937 when in service with the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, and since that time in many ways he helped me personally both in and out of the office, and for this help I am, and have been always grateful. The Council has formally placed on record their appreciation of his services over very many years, and I would here like to record my sincere wishes for a long, happy and healthful retirement.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON.
Chief Public Health Inspector, and
Housing Officer.



Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1964 on various matters pertaining to public health was 6,629, which compares with the previous five years as follows:-

<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
3,482	3,458	3,383	5,175	5,305

The details are as follows:-

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Visit</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
<u>Public Health</u>		
	Dwellings	51
	Caravans and Sites	86
	Water Supply	80
	Drainage: Inspections	339
	Tests or Works in Progress	155
	Cesspools and septic tanks	170
	Closet Accommodation	15
	Nuisances: Premises	289
	Animals	27
	Offensive Trades	-
	Dust or Effluent	63
	Ditches	108
	Noise	50
	Smoke	109
	Vermin	27
	Miscellaneous	281
	<u>Infectious Disease</u>	
	Inquiries: Cases	240
	Contacts	26
	Rooms Disinfected	4
	Pathological Spec.	108
	Miscellaneous	1
<u>Housing</u>		
	Dwellings	143
	Overcrowding	6
	Improvement Grant Applications	205
	Improvement Grant Works in Progress	564
	Housing Applications	16
	Rent Act	6
	Miscellaneous	4
<u>Food and Drugs</u>		
	Bakehouses	5
	Butchers	25
	Cafes	46
	Canteens: Schools	2
	Factories	-
	Greengrocers	9
	Grocers	60
	Dairies and Milkshops	1
	Farms and Cow Sheds	-
	Fishmongers	1
	Ice-cream Dealers	8
	Kitchens	8
	Licensed Premises	24
	Slaughterhouses	56
	Meath Inspections	520

and the following day the first female was seen. The first male was seen on May 20, 1920, and the last female on June 10, 1920.

The nest was built in a small tree, *Acacia farnesiana*, about 10 feet from the ground.

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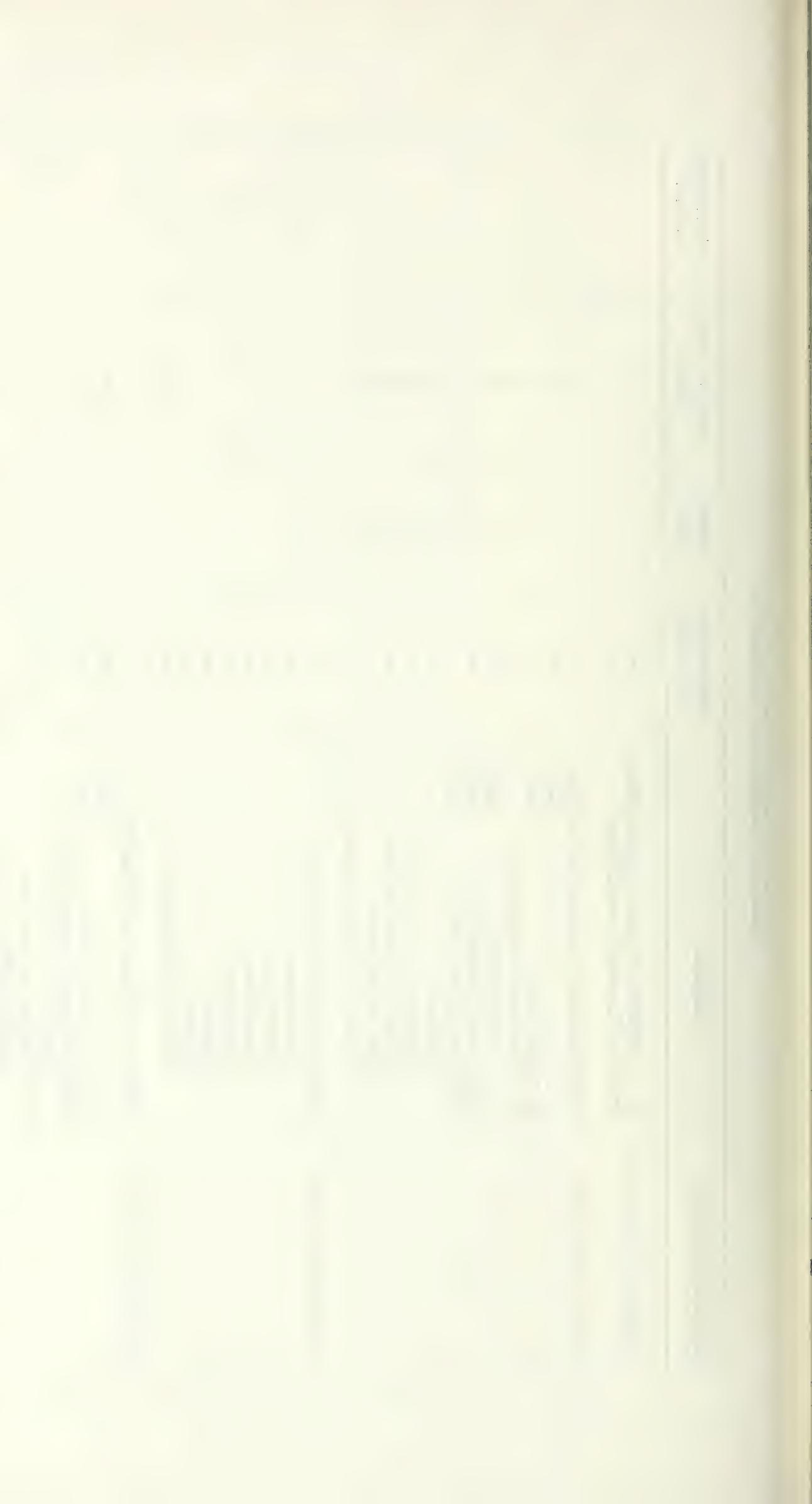
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<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Visit</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
<u>Food and Drugs</u>		
	Unsound Food	145
	Other Food Premises	18
	Samples: Ice-cream	8
	Milk	187
	Water: Drinking	75
	Swimming Pool	5
	Others	15
	Mobile Food Vehicles	11
<u>Factories Act</u>		
	With power	5
	Without power	3
	Outworkers	2
<u>Gatwick -</u>	Disinsection of Aircraft	43
	I/D.Inquiries	11
<u>Air Control</u>	Imported Food	297
	Flight Meal Preparation	7
	Miscellaneous	15
<u>Others</u>		
	Shops	4
	Offices	15
	Pet Animals	8
	Petrol Installations	73
	Pests	1,819
	Animal Boarding Establishments	22
	Miscellaneous	10
		6,629

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Outstanding 31.12.63</u>	<u>Served 1964</u>	<u>Complied with 1964</u>	<u>Outstanding 31.12.64</u>
Petroleum Regulations	No. of Notices to test installations Breach of licensing conditions	-	-	-	-
Public Health 1936	Unsatisfactory drainage to building S.39 S.45	8	7	2	1
	To repair closet	6	2	2	6
	To convert earth closet to water closet	2	3	2	2
	Overflowing cesspools	3	2	2	2
	S.47 S.50 S.92	2	2	2	2
	Abatement of Nuisances:	1	1	1	1
	Premises	3	3	3	3
	Animals	2	2	2	2
	Offensive accumulations	2	2	2	2
	Dust or Effluvia	2	2	2	2
	Ditches or water courses	1	1	1	1
Factories Act, 1961	Health (General Provisions)	1	1	1	1
	Cleanliness	1	1	1	1
	Overcrowding	1	1	1	1
	Temperature	1	1	1	1
	Ventilation	1	1	1	1
	Lighting	1	1	1	1
	Drainage	1	1	1	1
	Sanitary conveniences	1	1	1	1
Housing Act, 1957	Notices to repair unfit dwellings	3	3	3	3
	S.9 S.16	-	-	-	-
	Time and Place Notices	5	5	5	5
	Undertakings not to use until made fit	7	7	7	7
	Undertakings to carry out special works	3	3	3	3
	Closing Orders made	17	17	17	17
	Demolition Orders made	17	17	17	17



Details of Statutory Notices 1964 (cont.)

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.63	Served 1964	Complied with 1964	Outstanding 31.12.64
Food and Drugs Act	Protection of food from contamination		4	4	
Food Hygiene Regulations (See Note "A" below)	Personal cleanliness of food handlers Cleanliness of food rooms Defective water closets Provision of washing facilities Provision of first-aid kits Provision of accommodation for outdoor clothing Unsatisfactory food premises	1 13 2 13 8 1 10	1 12 2 12 8 1 9	1 12 2 12 8 1 1	1 12 2 12 8 1 1
Noise Abatement Act	To abate nuisance from noise		1	1	
Housing Act, 1964					
Public Health Act, 1964					

NOTE "A"

No provision is made in the Food and Drugs Act or Food Hygiene Regulations for the service of "Statutory Notices", but the matters included in this report were subjects of informal notices served on the persons responsible.



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of the following matters:-

Licenced Premises	Occupier prosecuted for failing to provide a wash-hand basin for the use of persons handling food.	Fined £10 and £5 5. 0. costs
Dirty milk bottle	Plea of guilty	Fined £5 and £3. 3. 0. costs
Mouldy crumpets	" " "	Fined £15 and £10. 10. 0. costs
Mouldy cherry cake	Found guilty	Fine £10. and £21. costs
Mouldy meat pie	Plea of guilty	Fined £10 and £10. 10. 0. costs
Mouldy chocolate Marshmallows	Found guilty	Fined £25. and £10. 10. 0. costs
Dirty Milk bottle	Plea of guilty	Fined £20 and £10. 10. 0. costs

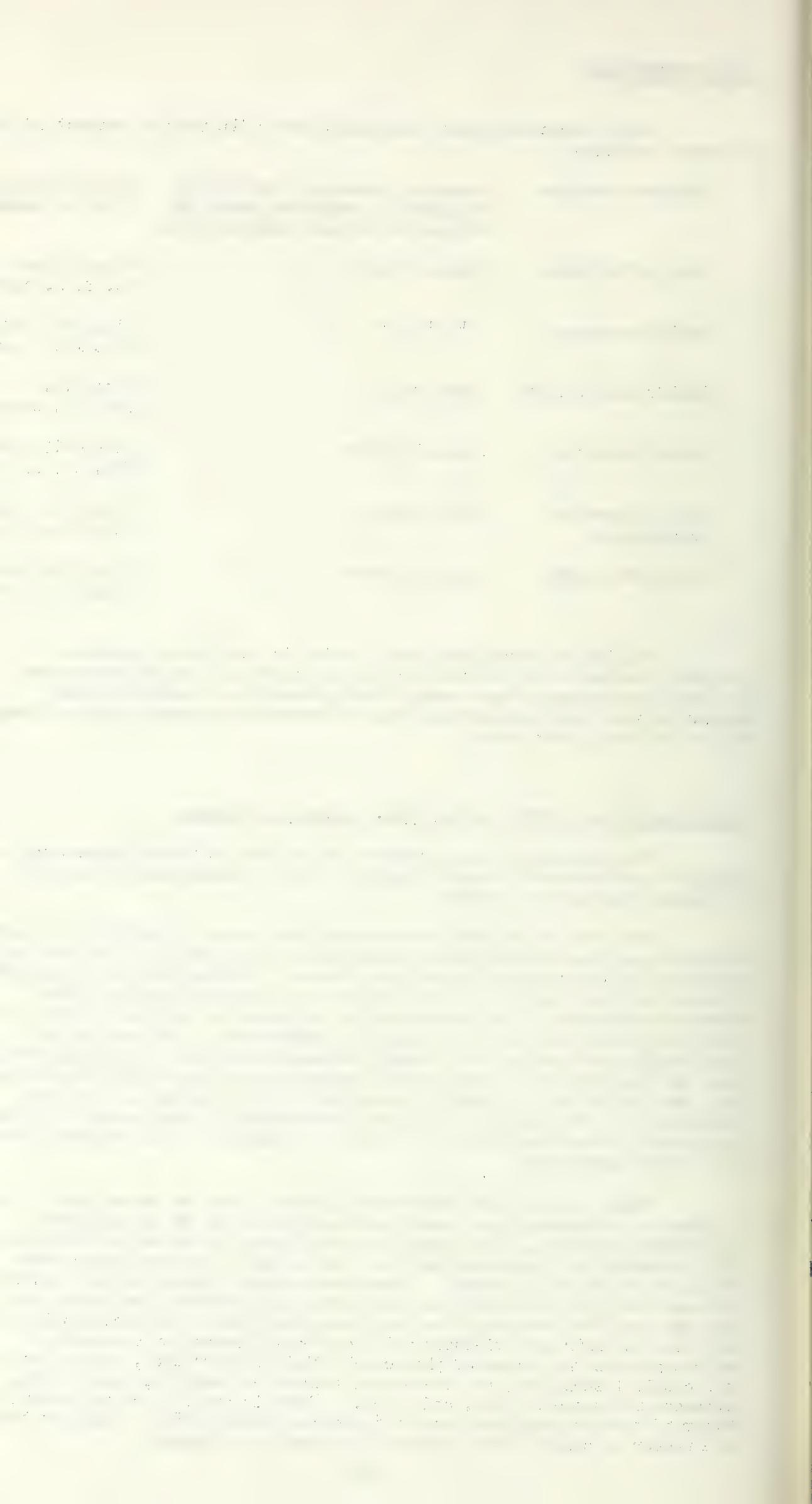
The Council considered legal action in four other instances involving foodstuffs of doubtful quality or condition, but in these cases, the retailers concerned were warned that although the Council did not propose to take legal proceedings they did nevertheless take a very serious view of the complaints made.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 148 - Infectious Illness

It is an established practice for the Public Health Inspectors, on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health, to visit houses where a case of infectious disease has occurred.

The work of following up contacts with cases of notifiable infectious illness is a quiet unspectacular routine task, which has as its object the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Fortunately in the majority of cases the visit only calls for enquiry as to personal health of the contact and members of his family, and as to whether or not any member of the family is engaged in food preparation or distribution. It does happen occasionally that such a visit reveals an unsuspected case of illness, and then the full services of the medical profession, public health laboratory, etc., via the Medical Officer of Health are brought into play. In some instances the investigation of a case of infectious illness presents all the melodrama of detective fiction, in which the unmasking of the criminal occurs only on the last page!

While dealing with infectious illness a word or two may not be out of place on disinfection, or more specifically the use of aerosols for disinfection purposes. Of recent years the number of aerosols of various kinds appearing on the market has been legion, and their uses range from disinfectants to paint sprays. There does however, appear to be a tendency to regard the "air freshener" as an effective disinfectant, and while one does not deny that this type has its place, too great a reliance should not be placed on their effectiveness which can be influenced by a number of factors such as the nature of the actual "disinfectant" used, its suitability as a chemical substance, and the effect thereon of humidity, temperature, presence or absence of dust, and so on. There is still a lot to be said in favour of the old fashioned idea of "plenty of fresh air". I suspect that in a number of cases we are forgetting to open our windows!



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

As will be seen from the list of premises inspected, with the exception of meat inspection there has been some diminution in the number of food premises inspected, and yet the department has been active in this field. The increase in meat inspection has encroached upon time available for routine inspection of shops; no fewer than 520 visits to the slaughterhouses were made, and to which I will refer later.

It was found necessary to write to the occupiers of 24 food premises concerning various matters which were contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and by the end of the year 14 premises had been brought up to standard. The principle conditions found were:-

Cleanliness of food rooms	13
Lack of washing facilities	13
Lack of first aid kits	8
Unsatisfactory premises	10
Inadequate protection against contraventions	4
Lack of personal cleanliness	1
Lack of accommodation for outdoor clothing	1
Defective water closets	2

That there is an increasing awareness of the necessity for the clean handling of food and for satisfactory food premises, seems to be evidenced by the increase in the number of complaints received concerning foodstuffs. During one period of 4 months no fewer than 11 complaints were received questioning the condition or fitness for consumption of various foodstuffs. It is interesting to note that with but one or two exceptions food complaints arise in the parish of Horley. This is to some extent explained by the fact that Horley (population 18,988) has the greatest number of food premises, but I think there are other influences at work. The rapid growth in population in Horley has been largely due to the influx of what I may term the younger family group who have accepted more readily than their elders the emphasis in clean handling of food, and who will not accept departures from now established standards. The influence of the television advertisements must not be discarded, especially with its emphasis on "double wrapped", and the suggestion that in certain instances you cannot tell "what" from "which". A further point and one concerning which I think we ought to be modest, is that it is now becoming known that the Council does not hesitate to institute prosecutions in respect of faulty foodstuffs or premises. I say I think we ought to be modest because it is sometimes suggested that a prosecution is an admittance of failure - a failure to put over a programme of health education which would eliminate the conditions complained of. This suggestion ignores the fact that a prosecution can only take place when there has been a breach of law or regulation, and if society, through the machinery of government, has seen fit to say that such and such is a breach of law it is quite erroneous to say that an authority which constitutes prosecutions is itself defective in health education.

MILK

By the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, licences to deal in designated milks are issued by the County Council as the food and drugs authority for the area. As the request of the County Council, however, routine sampling of milk sold by retail is undertaken by the Public Health Department on a chargeable basis.

Milk (cont.)

During the year 153 samples were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Void</u>
Pasteurised	114	1	1
T. T. Pasteurised	24	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	6	-	1
Sterilised	6		

The Regulations require that samples on arrival at the laboratory shall be removed from the insulated container and kept at atmospheric shade temperature until the tests are begun, and tests shall be commenced between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the date after the samples are taken.

The various tests applied to milk samples are as follows:-

Methylene Blue reduction test

This test does not provide information as to the number or kinds of bacteria in a given sample, but it does afford a measure of the activity capable of affecting certain dyes, notably methylene blue, and therefore the time taken to reduce or decolour methylene blue is taken as an index of the bacterial content.

Samples are presumed to satisfy the test if the time taken to decolourise methylene blue is not less than as follows:-

Nature of Samples	Time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue	
	Summer (a)	Winter (b)
Tuberculin tested	4½ hours	5½ hours
Pasteurised	30 mins.	30 mins.
Raw - ungraded	no prescribed time	
(a)	1st May - 31st October	
(b)	1st Nov.- 30th April	

Phosphatase Test

Raw or untreated milk contains two enzymes known as peroxidase and phosphatase, both of which are destroyed by heat. The object of the test is therefore to discover the presence of phosphatase or in other words to assess the efficiency, or otherwise, of the pasteurising process. Incidentally, the test will also reveal the presence of added raw milk.

The results of the tests are classified as follows:-

<u>Units of Blue</u>	<u>Results described as</u>
Below 2.3 units	Negative phosphatase test
2.3 to 6.0 units	Insufficient heat-treated
Over 6.0 units	Grossly under-treated

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963 and provided for:-

- (a) the inspection of all animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse
- (b) a prohibition of the removal of carcases or organs from the slaughterhouse until an inspection has been made
- (c) the stamping of carcases, after inspection, as fit for consumption
- (d) provision for the Council to charge, subject to a maximum fee, for each carcase inspected
- (e) slaughterhouse occupiers to be required to give at least 24 hours notice of their intention to slaughter

Although the department is proud to have achieved a 100% inspection record over many years, the new Regulations did involve a certain amount of additional work. The marking of carcases had to be in accordance with the Regulations, and records had to be kept to enable the necessary accounts to be rendered. The Council decided that the appropriate fees should be:-

- 2/6 per horse or bovine animal (cow, heifer, bull, steer or stirk)
- 9d. per calf or pig
- 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat

During the year a sum of £464. 1s. 6d. has been charged for the inspection of carcases.

CHARLWOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The volume of slaughtering which took place at the Charlwood slaughterhouse at one time gave rise to considerable concern, because of the difficulty of maintaining a hundred per cent inspection arising from shortage of staff. An approach to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food asking for veterinary assistance was not successful because of the long term implications. Veterinary assistance would only have been available if the necessity for such assistance had arisen as a result of illness or other sudden emergency, it was not available because of the inadequate staffing of the Public Health Department. This lead the Public Health Committee to again review the staff position and as a result authority was given for an additional qualified inspector who did not take up his appointment until the 23rd March, 1965.

In the meantime one of the existing staff resigned.

The preoccupation with Charlwood Slaughterhouse was at the expense of other work, and in particular it prevented the qualified staff from taking their fair quota of leave in lieu of overtime. Full acknowledgement must be made of the way in which the staff carried on at this time. That is not to say there were no grumbles, but there was no dereliction of duty.

Charlwood Slaughterhouse (cont.)

So far as conditions in the Slaughterhouse are concerned, constant vigilance and attention to detail has successfully minimised the nuisance or inconvenience which a busy slaughterhouse situated in the middle of the village could so easily entail.

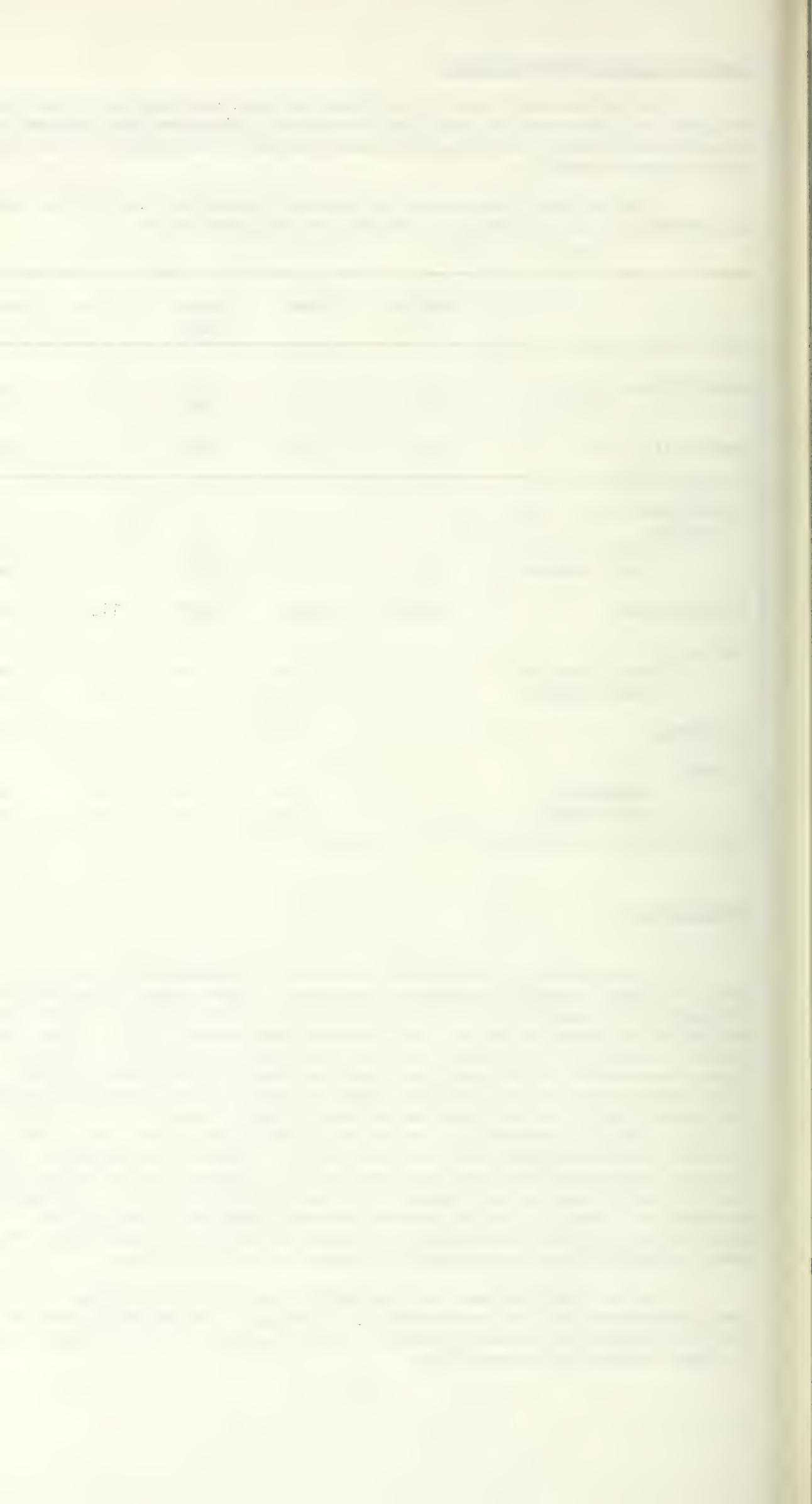
The following table shows the number of animals killed in the two slaughterhouses and the principle reasons for condemnations:-

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep/ Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed: Ockley Charlwood	- 629	9 5,114	23 7,860	2 51	- 15
Inspected: Total	629	5,123	7,883	53	15
All diseases not C. Bovis or T.B.					
Whole Carcase	4	7	29	1	-
Part Carcase	148	15	1,857	5	-
% of inspected	24.0%	0.43%	23.9%	11.3%	-
T.B. only					
Whole Carcase	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcase	-	-	-	1	-
% affected	-	-	-	1.9%	-
C. Bovis					
Condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigerated	2	-	-	-	-

UNPSOUND FOOD

The quantity of foodstuffs surrendered for destruction as being unfit for human consumption continues to rise. I have commented before on the practice which seems to be on the increase whereby food wholesalers ask for a public health inspector to call and "condemn some unsound food". With the greatest respect to such firms, what they are really seeking is a document (i.e. the surrender note), which will enable them to balance their books. There is no reason why any wholesale firm in possession of foodstuffs which are unsound should not at their own expense transport such food to the refuse disposal point for destruction, and write off the cost. But such is the nature of modern business that not only have all stocks to be accounted for, but where ever possible claims for loss should be passed back to the supplier. The retailer is perhaps in a somewhat different position - he is well aware, or should be, that if a public health inspector finds unfit food on his premises he is liable to prosecution as there is always the possibility that such foodstuffs might inadvertently be passed on to the public.

As in previous years a considerable quantity of food found to be unfit was surrendered for destruction or disposal. The principal reasons for the unfitness of canned foodstuffs are burst, blown and leaky tins, and in other foodstuffs decomposition.



Unsound Food (cont.)

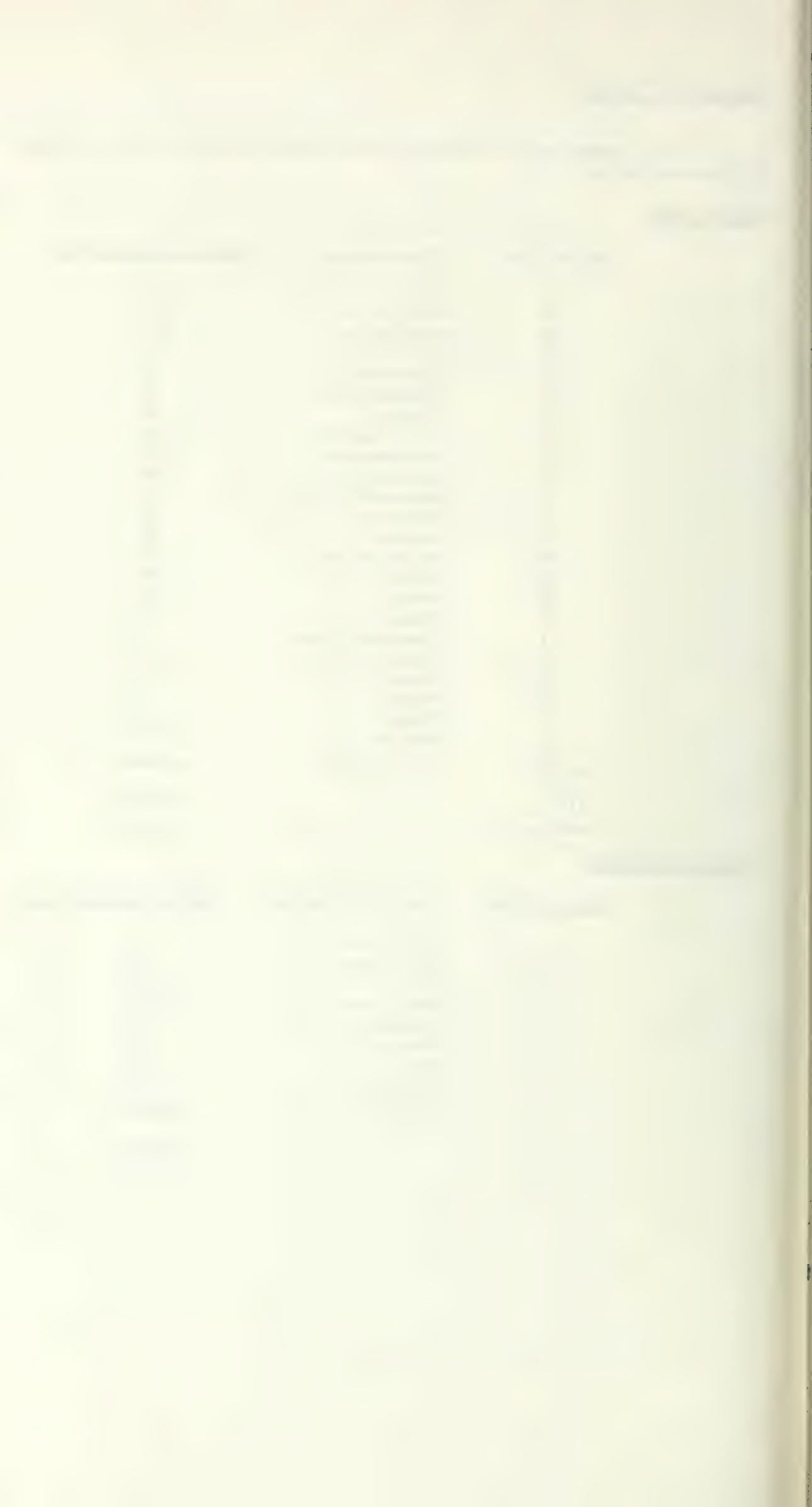
All surrendered foodstuffs are disposed of at the Reigate Refuse Destruction Works.

CANNED FRUIT

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Fruit</u>	<u>Weight in Kilograms</u>
23	Apples	230
2	Apple Puree	20
85	Apricots	506
125	Apricot Pulp	625
10	Blackberries	50
159	Blackcurrants	60
6	Cherries	770
122	Fruit Cocktail	654
47	Gooseberries	173
60	Grapefruit	670
12	Grapefruit Juice	120
16	Greengages	43
2	Oranges	20
9	Orange Juice	90
82	Peaches	500
48	Pears	379
87	Pineapples	855
1	Pineapple Juice	2
3	Pineapple Pulp	30
103	Plums	722
3	Prunes	30
10	Rhubarb	100
59	Tomatoes	177½
28	Tomato Puree	140
1,102		5,971½

CANNED VEGETABLES

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Vegetable</u>	<u>Weight in Kilograms</u>
4	Artichokes	40
14	Baked Beans	13
140	Beans	235
100	Broad Beans	260
8	Beetroot	180
47	Carrots	470
25	Peas	205
1	Spaghetti	20
81	Sprouts	1,020
420		2,463



Unsound Food (cont.)CANNED MEAT AND FISH

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>	
		<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
72	Corned Beef	356	8
8	Hams (Gammons)	95	5
10	Hams (Others)	150	8
165	Hams (Shoulders)	1,754	9
1	Hams (Hock)	10	3
3	Hams (Pressed)	12	-
46	Fish Roe	6	9
6	Ox Kidneys	36	-
2	Ox Livers	8	-
18	Ox Tongues	108	-
25	Pork Luncheon Meat	100	-
18	Sardines	3	-
1	Stewed Steak	4	8
5	Turkeys	15	-
6	Veal	32	-
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340		2,692	2
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FRESH MEAT AND FISH

<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>	
	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Bacon (side)	55	0
Beef	653	4
Bream	11	8
Chicken	18	0
Ham (Gammon)	35	4
Lamb	33	12
Lambs Hearts	2	8
Lambs Livers	3	0
Ox Hearts	2	0
Ox Livers	2	0
Pigs Livers	52	5
Pigs Kidneys	6	0
Pigs Spleens	26	0
Plaice	82	0
Pork	91	4
Sausage (Pork)	17	0
<hr/>		
	1,090	13
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HOUSING

Closure or Demolition of Unfit Houses

No special report on housing was considered during 1964 since the only building operations involving new Council houses in the Rural District took place in the parish of Horley. So far special reports have only been considered in relation to the parishes of

Horley
Charlwood
Holmwood
Capel

The absence of new housing has prevented the problems of other parishes being considered, and this is but another aspect of the far reaching results which the delay in providing the new Holmwood Sewage Disposal Works has occasioned. Nevertheless, as opportunity presented some further progress was made in eliminating the unfit houses in the district.

The owners of the following five dwellings were invited by means of "Time and place" notices (served under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957) to discuss the condition of their premises in order that their future use could be determined:-

Bo-Peep Cottage, Charlwood
The Nook, Charlwood
Windyridge Bungalow, Charlwood
The Bungalow, New Close Farm, Capel
Lyndhurst, Norfolk Road, Holmwood

Undertakings to carry out an approved specification of works within a stated period were accepted in respect of

* The Bungalow, New Close Farm, Capel
Lyndhurst, Norfolk Road, Holmwood
* No. 4 Bungalow, Perrylands, Horley
Windyridge Bungalow, Charlwood
* No. 1 Weavers Cottages, Charlwood

Undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted in respect of

* Quinta)
* St. Joan) Leigh
* Sunnyside)
* Russetts Farm Bungalow, Horley
* Hill View, Shellwood, Leigh
Bo-Peep Cottage, Charlwood
Ridsdale, Newdigate

Closing Orders under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 were made in respect of

* Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Forders Cottages, Horley

and in the case of The Nook, Tinsley Lane, Charlwood, it was decided to apply a Closing Order to the premises upon the tenant being rehoused by the Council.

(NOTE: Time and Place notices in respect of those premises marked * were served in 1963).

Housing (cont.)

Repair of Unfit Dwellings - Housing Act, 1957, Public Health Act, 1936 and Rent Act, 1957

These three Acts contain provisions whereby the repair of dwellings may be brought about. Under the Housing Act, a local authority may require the repair of any house which is unfit for human habitation, and which can be made fit at reasonable cost. Failure by the person having control of the house to execute the required works, the local authority may themselves execute the work in default and recover their expenses. In considering whether a dwelling is unfit the Council may take into account the condition with regard to the following matters:-

- (a) Repair
- (b) Stability
- (c) Freedom from damp
- (d) Natural lighting
- (e) Ventilation
- (f) Drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (g) Water supply
- (h) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for disposal of waste water

The Public Health Act, 1936 contains a number of provisions by which certain specific matters relating to premises may be dealt with, among which may be mentioned the follows:-

Drainage of existing buildings	Section 39
Soil pipe and ventilation shafts	" 40
Closet accommodation	" 43-47
Cesspools - overflowing or leaking	" 50
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings	" 58
Removal of house refuse	" 72-75
Dirty or verminous premises	" 83
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	" 92

By the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 a tenant who is aggrieved by the condition of his premises may serve a notice of defects of repair on his landlord. If the landlord fails, or refuses, to give an undertaking to remedy the defects set out in the notice, the tenant may then apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair and with his application he is required to send a copy of the notice served on the landlord. It is for the local authority to consider this matter and if they are satisfied that the defects exist and that those defects ought reasonably to be remedied having regard to the age, character and locality of the premises they must notify the landlord that unless within three weeks he undertakes to remedy the defects they propose to issue a Certificate of Disrepair. The local authority has the power to refuse to accept an undertaking from a landlord.

The certificate of repair when issued limits the rent payable to $1\frac{1}{3}$ times the gross value of the premises plus any addition for rates, services or improvements. There are various rights of appeal to the County Court.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year in respect of a dwelling in the parish of Horley, and was granted.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The greater emphasis in housing in 1964, as in 1963, was in the reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Scheme. There are two forms of grant:-

- (a) Standard Grants where an owner desires to provide certain standard amenities such as bath, water closet, hot water system, wash-hand basin and food store. This type of grant can be claimed as of right, subject to a maximum of £155, or one half of the cost, made up as follows:-

<u>List of Amenities</u>	<u>Amount allowed towards Limit</u>
A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom or elsewhere	£25 or, if the bathroom is being provided by the building of a new structure or the conversion of out-buildings attached to the dwelling (or to the building of which the dwelling forms part) and, before the time when the local authority approve the application, they have been satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to provide the bathroom in any other way, such higher amount as the local authority shall fix at that time as being in their opinion one-half of the part of the cost to be reasonably incurred in executing the works, being the part of the cost attributable to the provision of the fixed bath or shower.
A wash-hand basin	£5
A hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower	£35
A hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin	£15
A hot and cold water supply at a sink	£25
A water closet	£40 or if the works comprise the installation of a septic tank and, before the time when the local authority approve the application, they have been satisfied that the connection of the water closet with main drainage is not possible or reasonably practicable, such higher amount as the local authority shall fix at that time as being in their opinion one-half of the part of the cost to be reasonably incurred in executing the works, being the part of the cost attributable to the provision of the water closet.
Facilities for storing food	£10

Improvement Grants (cont.)

- a) If the works comprise in connection with all or any of the amenities provided, the bringing of a piped supply of cold water into the dwelling for the first time Such amount as the local authority shall fix at the time when they approve the application as being in their opinion one-half of the part of the cost to be reasonably incurred in executing the works, being the part of the cost attributable to the bringing of the piped supply into the dwelling

- b) Discretionary Grants are, as the heading implies, available at the discretion of the Council, for a wide range of improvements which will result in a house being thoroughly modernised and brought up-to-date. Such a grant is not available for repairs or renewal or for remedying defects brought about by poor or neglected maintenance.

To be eligible for a Discretionary Grant the estimated cost of the improvement must not be less than £100 and the maximum grant is £400.

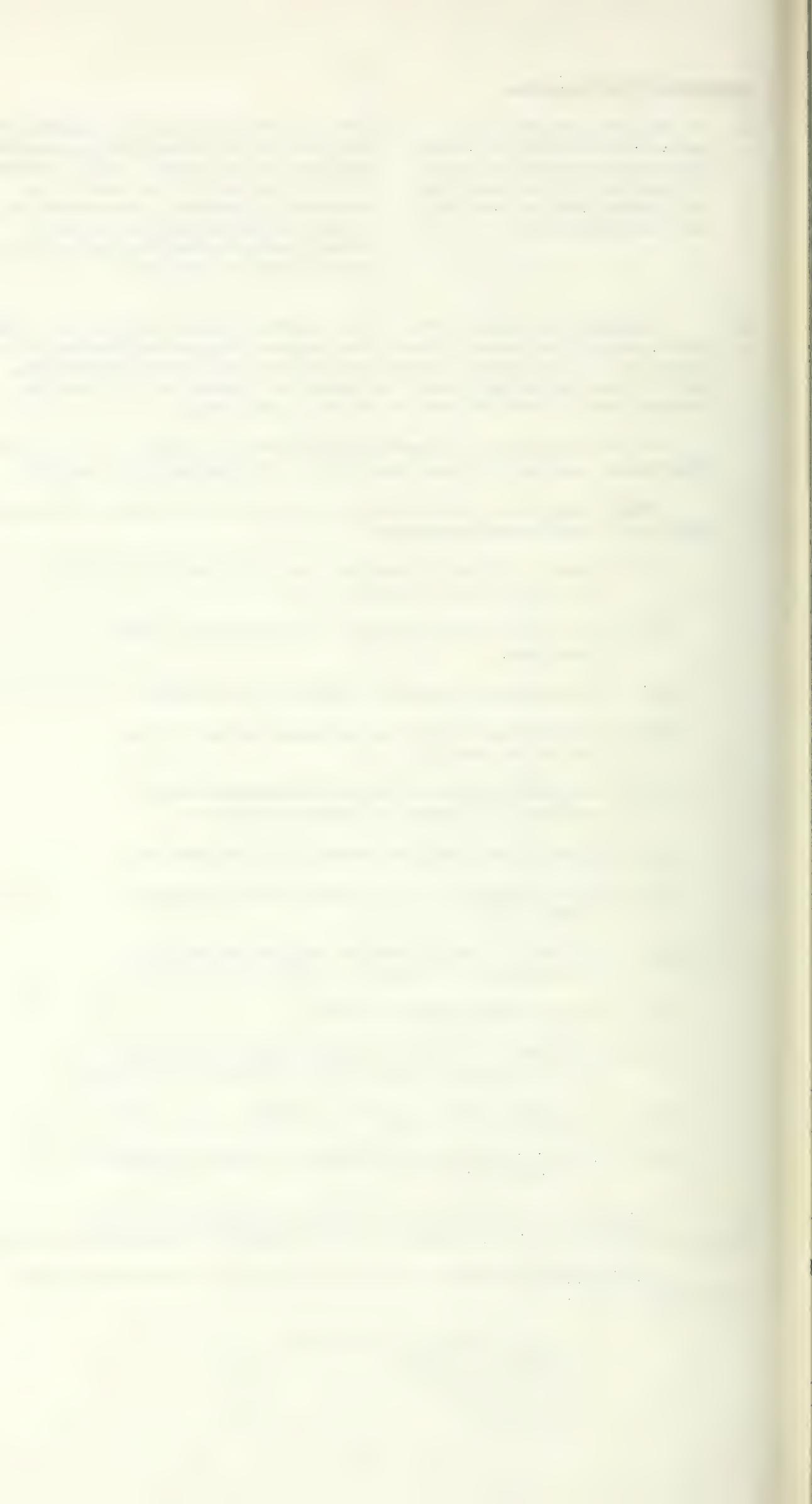
After improvement works have been carried out the house must comply with the following twelve points:-

- (i) have a life of 30 years or have a life which is likely to be more than 15 years.
- (ii) be in good state or repair and substantially free from damp.
- (iii) Have each room properly lighted and ventilated
- (iv) have adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes
- (vi) have a fixed bath (or shower) in a separate room
- (vii) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet
- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water
- (ix) have a proper drainage system
- (x) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available)
- (xi) be provided with adequate facilities for heating
- (xii) have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food

During the year approval was given to 38 applications for Discretionary Grants totalling £9,688 and 22 Standard Grants totalling £2,785.

The Standard amenities to be provided in these 22 Standard Grant applications were:-

Bath or shower in bathroom	14
Wash-hand basin	16
Hot water supply	19
Water closet	18
Food Store	8

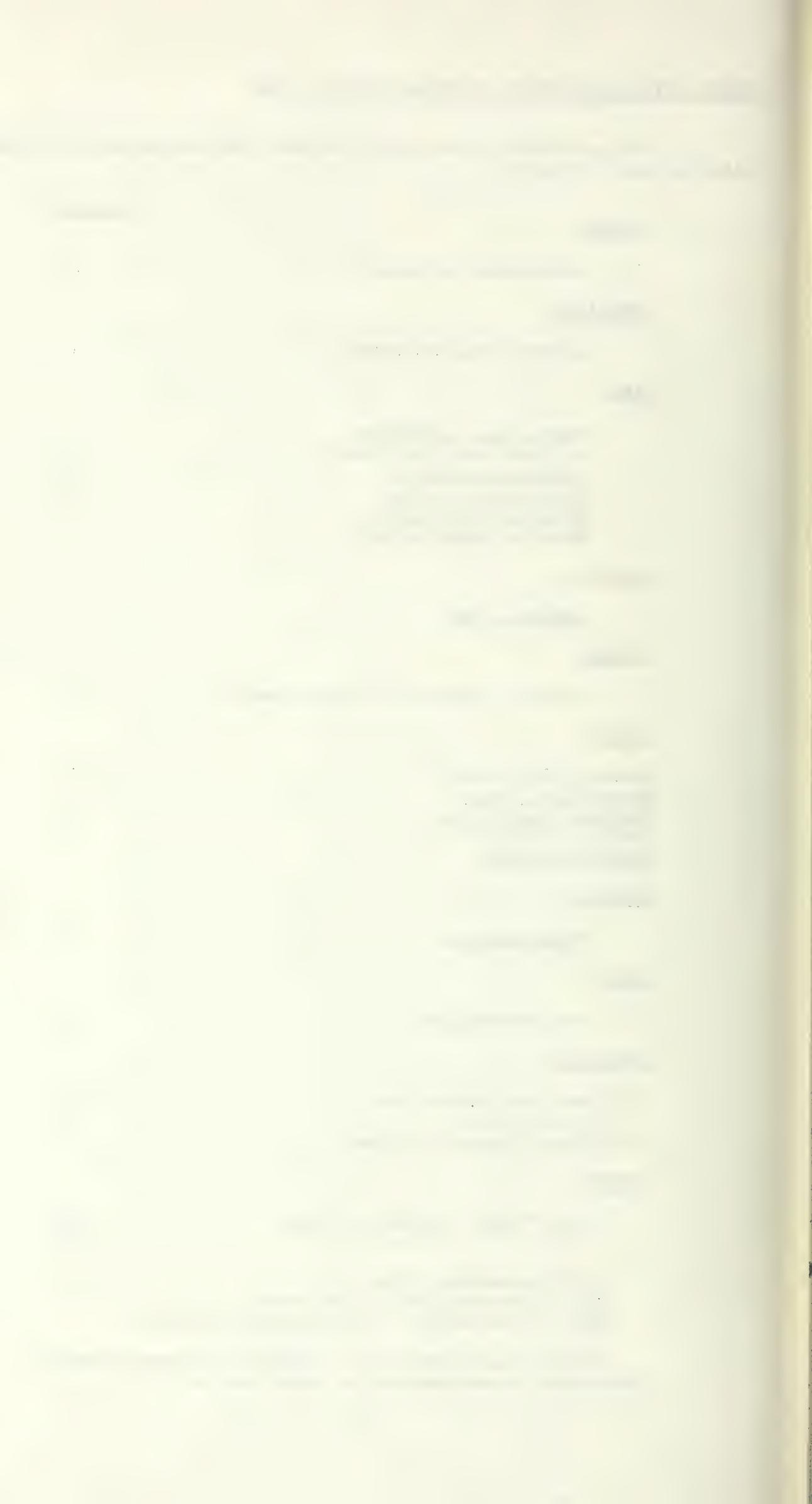


CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

In the district at the end of the year 1964 the following caravan sites had been licensed:-

	<u>Caravans</u>
<u>ABINGER</u>	
(i) Seven Acres, Walliswood	2
<u>BETCHWORTH</u>	
Bushbury Farm, Betchworth	1
<u>CAPEL</u>	
<u>Broome Hall, Coldharbour</u>	1
New Close Farm Beare Green	56
<u>Osbrooks Farm, Capel</u>	1
<u>Rickwood Caravan Site</u>	102
<u>Wattlehurst Farm, Capel</u>	1
<u>Woodside, Bennetts Wood</u>	1
<u>CHARLWOOD</u>	
<u>Russ Hill Hotel</u>	1
<u>HEADLEY</u>	
Cottages, The Boxhill Road, Tadworth	6
<u>HORLEY</u>	
Cambridge Lodge Hotel	80
<u>Farney Glen, Horley</u>	1
<u>Honeywood Poultry Farm</u>	1
Sundials, Horley	8
<u>Sunnyside, Horley</u>	1
<u>HOLMWOOD</u>	
<u>Wymbletons Farm</u>	1
<u>LEIGH</u>	
Oaklands Bungalow	1
<u>NEWDIGATE</u>	
(iii) Newdigate Caravan Park	66
Reedlings The	1
(ii) Silver Birches, Mill Lane	1
<u>OCKLEY</u>	
Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	14
" " " "	2
(i) Recreational Site	
(ii) Limited to 100 days per annum	
(iii) 32 Residential 34 Recreational Caravans	

Those sites underlined are subject to temporary planning permission, in most cases on an annual basis.



Caravan Sites (cont.)

The conditions which apply to Site Licences received very careful consideration, not only on the part of the Public Health Committee, but also on the part of the Planning Committee. The following conditions may be regarded as standard conditions as far as the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council is concerned, but conditions regarding the number of sanitary conveniences, i.e. baths, basins and/or showers, varies with the number of caravans on the site.

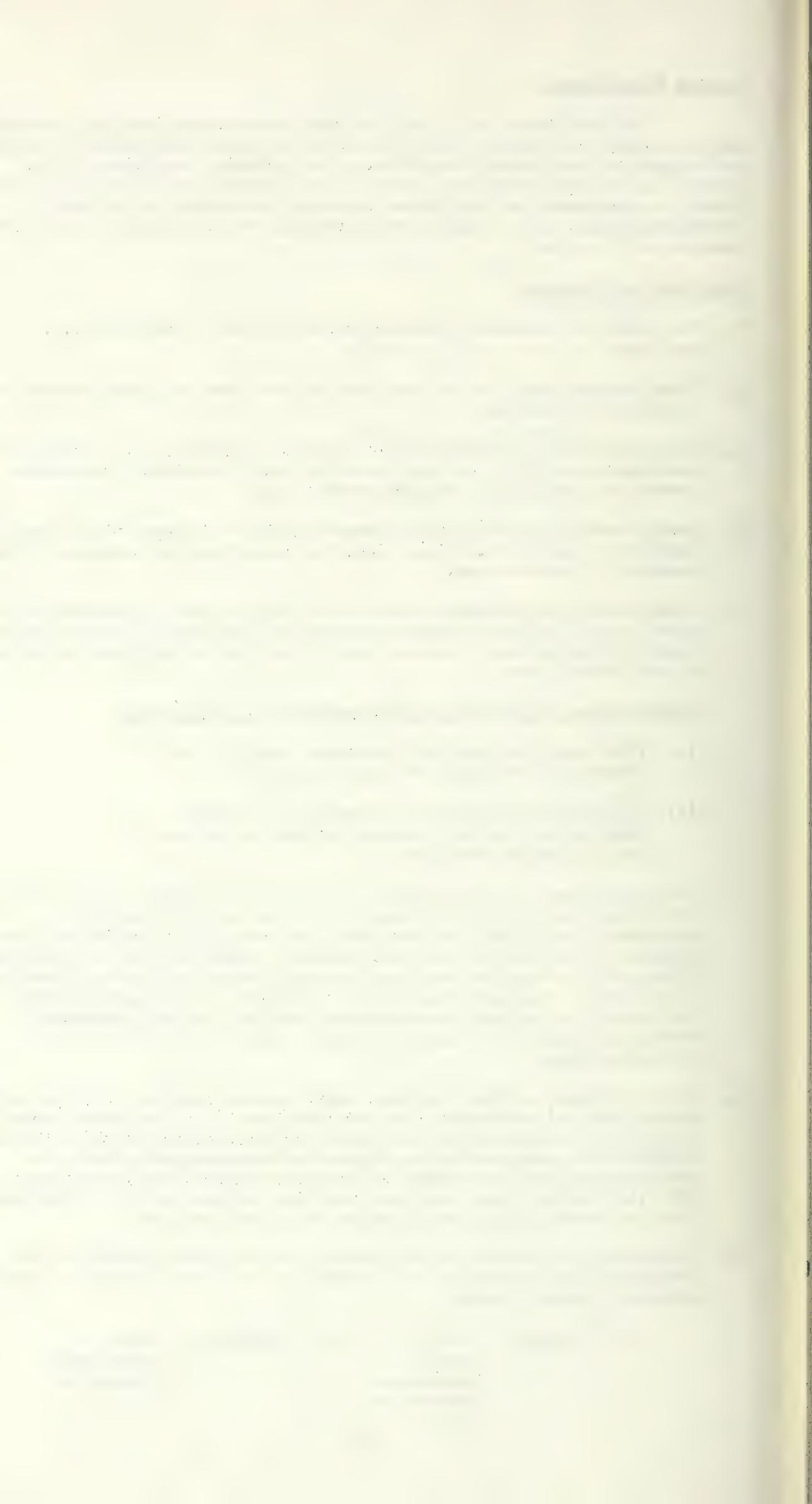
Conditions of Licences

1. The number of caravans stationed on the land shall not exceed..... at any time.
2. Every caravan shall not be less than 20 feet from any other caravan in a separate occupation.
3. Site roads shall be provided of a width not less than 9 ft. and where such roads are 13 ft. or more in width, shall be suitably signposted to permit the operation of one-way traffic only.
4. Every caravan standing shall be provided with a footpath with a hard surface at least 2 ft. 6 ins, wide, and connecting the entrance to the caravan to the site road.
5. Water standpipes connected to the mains supply shall be provided on the site in such position as may be approved by the Council and so that no caravan standing shall be more than 60 ft. from a standpipe, in the case of each standpipe:-

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (cont.)

- (a) There shall be provided a suitable cock for the drawing-off of water for domestic use and
- (b) In addition there shall be provided a suitable cock for use for the purposes referred to in the next following condition
6. For the purpose of fire fighting there shall be provided in the case of each standpipe provided in pursuance of the foregoing condition a continuous length not less than 100ft. of rubber hose, having an internal diameter of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. connected permanently to the cock and fitted with a nozzle of non-ferrous metal, having an internal diameter of the hose; the hose shall be so accommodated to the satisfaction of the Council as to be in a conspicuous position, suitably protected, readily accessible and capable of being made available for immediate use in an emergency.
7. For the purpose of fire fighting, every caravan standing shall be provided with either (a) a receptacle of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water capacity which shall be kept filled with water, dry sand or dry earth or (b) a suitable fire extinguisher in either case so accommodated as to be protected against the effects of weather or misuse, and the occupier of the site shall on being required from time to time certify to the Council that the terms of this condition are being complied with
8. There shall be provided the following minimum toilet facilities, the drainage of which shall be by connection to the public sewer or to other approved disposal plant.

(a) <u>For Men</u>	W.C.s	(b) <u>For Women</u>	W.C.s
	Urinals		Wash-basins
	Wash-basins		Showers or
	Showers or		Baths
	Baths		



Conditions of Licences (cont.)

8. The water closets and urinals shall be provided with adequate flushing arrangements and the basins and shower or bath shall be provided with an adequate supply of running hot and cold water.
9. Laundry facilities shall be provided in a separate room with a deep sink with running hot and cold water, or suitable washing machine.
10. There shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Council, a properly designed disposal point for the contents of chemical closets, together with an adequate supply of water for cleaning the containers.
11. Suitable arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Council for drainage of surface water from carriageways, footpaths and paved areas.
12. An adequate number of refuse bins with close-fitting lids shall be provided in a position approved by the Council.
13. Adequate storage accommodation shall be provided for the use of occupiers of caravans on the site, in such positions separate from the caravans, and of such types as may be approved by the Council, and in any case so sited as to be not less than 10ft. from every caravan other than the caravan for which accommodation is provided, subject thereto no structure of any description whatsoever shall be placed or erected on the site without the prior approval of the Council.
14. Adequate space in a position or positions approved by the Council shall be kept available for use for the parking of not less than.....cars; and so much of such space shall be properly paved as will accommodate all cars requiring parking space on the site from time to time.
15. A single space of not less than One-tenth of the site area shall be kept available for children's games and other recreational purposes
16. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, all facilities and equipment provided in pursuance of the conditions of this licence or otherwise shall be properly maintained to the Council's satisfaction.
17. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, a copy of this licence shall be displayed on the site from time to time:-
 - (a) the make and type of the caravan
 - (b) the number, if any, of the standing on which the caravan is stationed
 - (c) the name and former address of the owner of the caravan or of the occupier thereof, if he is not also the owner
 - (d) the date on which the caravan arrived on and departed from the site, the dates, (where different on which the owner or occupier of the caravan so arrived or departed.

and such Register shall be kept available for inspection at all reasonable times by any authorised officer of the Council.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1962

This Act came into operation early in 1963, and requires that all premises where cats or dogs are boarded for business purposes shall be licensed with the local authority, who will attach conditions relating to the types of accommodation, feeding facilities, prevention of the spread of infectious disease and precautions against fire.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1962, (cont.)

The Local Authority may make a charge not exceeding 10/- for the licence. The Council places the responsibility for the inspection of Animal Boarding Establishments upon the Public Health Department.

Thirteen licences were issued during 1964, and fees amounting to 6. 10s. 0d. were paid.

National Assistance Act, 1948-1951, Section 31

Meals for Old People

Since 1959 the Public Health Committee has supported the Women's Voluntary Service in establishing and maintaining the "Meals on Wheels" Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons in the parishes of Charlwood and Horley. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council was originally 0d. now stands at 1s. 6d. per meal served. In addition the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 6d. per mile.

In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1964, 3,474 hot meals were supplied involving a mileage of 3,760.

Section 50

By Section 50 of this Act it is the duty of County District Councils to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who had died or been found dead in their area, if it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body had been or are being made, otherwise than by the authority. The Council may recover from the estate of the deceased person, or from any person who was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death, the expenses incurred, after taking into account any death benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

The Council was not called upon to exercise its responsibility under this Section during the year.

GATWICK AIRPORT

The annual report for 1964 would not be complete without a reference to the work carried out at London (Gatwick) Airport. Apart from the inspections necessary to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with regard to catering establishments and the Factories Act, 1957, with regard to work places, the Public Health Inspectors are engaged in two aspects which are to say the least time consuming.

The first and probably most important task is the inspection of imported food. By the Imported Food Regulations, 1937-48, no foodstuffs may be imported into the country for sale for human consumption unless it has been examined by a competent authority and found fit for human consumption.

The Department has applied itself to these Regulations in a serious manner, and conscientious endeavour has been made to see all imported foodstuffs. One hundred per cent inspection is not, however, always possible, due to non-availability of staff and the uncertain times of arrival. Many of the foodstuffs imported are of the luxury or exotic class in which unfitness rising from decomposition is unlikely to be found, because of the high quality and high prices, but, since some other countries do not control crop spraying to the extent one would desire a frequent check is made for residual est sprays, and in this the Department has been greatly helped by the Public nalist, Mr. D. D. Moir.

Among articles examined are:-

- Apricots (fresh)
- Avocado Pears
- Strawberries
- Tomatoes
- Black and White Grapes
- Melons
- Mangoes
- Pineapples

The total imports in 1964 were 223 tons.

The second task is to supervise and carry out the disinsection of aircraft. Certain overseas administrations notably those of India and Pakistan insist that an aircraft landing within their boundaries must carry among other documents, a certificate stating that the aircraft in question has been properly disinfected in accordance with the procedure which is fully set out in Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946 and in the Pakistan Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1950.

The method of disinsection is to use aerosol "bombs" containing D.D.T./Pyrethrum/Freon. Official certificates are issued by the Chief Public Health Inspector acting on the authority of the Ministry of Health. Eighteen aircraft were disinfected in 1964 and in type they ranged between DC 4's and 6's, CC 7c's and Britannias.

The Council make a charge for the service of the Public Health Inspectors in this connection of £7. 7s. Od. per aircraft.

The following return relating to work carried out under this Act has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, and relates to the 12 months ending 31st December, 1964.

During the year The Council had the services of a Pest Operator, who was provided with a light Commer van for his work, and worked in close co-operation with the Public Health Inspectors. The question is sometimes raised, particularly at rate estimate committees, of the desirability of continuing to re-chargeable service to occupiers of rat or mice infested land and buildings. Even if the destruction service was withdrawn the Council would still be under the obligation imposed by the Act to:-

1. take such steps as may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice, and in particular -
 - (a) from time to time to carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid
 - (b) to destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice
 - (c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this Part of the Act, and to carry out such operations as are authorised by those provisions.
2. Every local authority shall keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this Part of this Act as may be required by any direction given by the Minister thereunder.

The Act further goes on to say that in default the local authority may themselves carry out the necessary work and recover the cost thereof. So that one way or another it is not possible to escape from the obligation to deal with rats or mice. This is important because this service like that of refuse collection and cesspool emptying is a service which has a great impact upon the public. It is no answer to say to a complainant that it is his responsibility to deal with rats or mice on his land when his retort is invariably to the effect that the vermin came from adjoining premises. In a rural district this reply has peculiar emphasis when it is realised that not infrequently during threshing operations or harvesting procedures many kinds of vermin are disturbed and seek the nearest available shelter.

One point which experience has shown to require particular emphasis is the practice indulged in by far too many persons of throwing waste food scraps on to the ground as bird food. While no one would wish to interfere with a practice with humane intent, it is nevertheless only too true that this depositing of waste food on the ground does form an attraction for rats and mice. If the basic human requirements of food and shelter are available for rats and mice then a serious infestation is inevitable.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FISHERIES AND FOOD

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Type of Property						
Non-Agricultural						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (inc. inc. Business Council Premises) Houses	Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)		Agricultural
1.	Number of properties in local authority's District (see Notes 1 and 2)	27	9,869	1,461	11,357	439
2.	Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification. (see Note 3)	18	340	61	419	17
	Number of such properties found to be infested by					
	Common Rat Major	6	28	5	39	Nil
	Minor	2	274	36	312	13
	Ship Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse Major	-	4	3	7	3
	Minor (see Note 4)	-	23	17	40	1
3.	Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	27	853	117	997	34
	Number of such properties found to be infested by					
	Common Rat Major	9	7	1	17	-
	Minor	7	143	21	171	-
	Ship Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse Major	-	2	3	5	-
	Minor	-	19	11	30	-

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	(5) Agricultural
• Total number of properties otherwise inspected (i.e. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	11	134	43	188	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
Common Rat	Major	1	9	-	10
	Minor	4	43	18	65
Ship Rat	Major	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-
• Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	-	-	-	-	-
• Number of properties in sections 2, 3, 4 treated by the L.A.	23	544	134	701	17
• Total treatments carried out including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available (see Note 3))	-	-	-	-	-
• Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
• Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
0. Legal proceedings (see Note 12 below)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	33				
2. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:-				NONE	
3. Any other points of interest					

